

and is happy over the fact that storms have killed the trouble and worms. If Colorado could be with a like cold spell, so that the world would be compelled to dig graves, our agriculturists would be happy.

congratulate herself upon having the world. We read that in the world, or rather in old Athens, it is everywhere. It is blind, and it is omnipresent.

with reluctance to the question of endorsing our views in the matter of the state papers agree with us that having a criminal in the state is unnecessary. We are in the power of deciding the question of the sheriff of the state, and it is the matter of the least shall not be shocked and outraged by any exhibition hanging one before the gaze of

Commercial believes that "Me too" have behaved with toward their party. In case of the president and vice-president, the democratic would find the dent until an election could be an opinion evidently held by of voters, and if Conkling and the question of the question of New York, we believe it will be "they behaved toward each other, and toward their recklessness. Public opinion believe will, make an awful

history will be severely a discussion of the merits of the, his dogmatic expressions that he believes now as he will be very apt to cause much toward the author, and the accused, of national union, mistrusters of the south will press their ideas. We hope, the history will be considered a historical document which the side of the question. We every liberal minded man of in reading the book will see at asion was wrong and that the of the confederacy was simply a idea, and that a narrow one.

of E. L. Littre France has a scholar of great worth. In in, the Boston Advertiser says: use Littre's dictionary of the age often do not know that its most distinguished of all post-Conte; those who know literary essayist, are not always a fact that he was a specialist one of the most learned of writers, besides being a distasteful, an accomplished student of one of the purest republicans.

New York have lately been subverts to editorials full of praise th bright hopes for the future. Springs cannot treat of herself part of commerce; she will per come a great railroad center or it does seem as though the city relate itself upon enjoying many In the first place we are very streets are broad and straight, as many are not in much older Opera House is the finest west of in the near future we are to entel, which is to surpass anything n the far west. Altogether we late ourselves upon our appear a moreover hope in the near rease our size and our population. one here who are captivated by osition and attractions.

James Platt, the poet, husband of Platt, would like the position of at Frankfort-on-the-Main. His, s probably signed by more literan any paper ever filed with any tients, and he has moreover the of the Denver Tribune. In fact, has taken the right side of every day. Its editor exhibits ations of having become a to-day. His urgent appeal to to-day to lead a virtuous life, and of the heartless manner in which s was left to drown, command the every reader. But the Tribune neglect performing a great duty if put forward a plea for private we presume they are not sende rial rooms of that paper, but for the morality which we see inla is hoped that the editor will advise to do.

ver News pays a handsome, but a ed tribute to Gladstone. Speaking ibility of his being elevated the News says: "Through his illu- ationist man rival those of Pitt, though he be as clever as ever was there- deign, though his eloquence stads in the annals of the British hes- ms, and though to-day he rakes living statesmen, Bismarck next- in the future, when robbed of the surrounding glory, that off as a pinhead sheen as gold, William Gladstone's claim to national ad- recognition as one of the great- age will not be remembered as with his title as Earl of Oxfordton in Earl Gladstone, the Liverpool's son, who lived, worked and died in benefiting the condition of

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

The political situation is becoming momentarily more serious and critical in Ireland. It is the chief topic of conversation in England and is discussed in parliament, on the street and in periodicals and newspapers. The question is rapidly coming to a focus, and in the near future must be decided one way or the other. There will now be no dodging it. The condition of affairs must be known exactly, and laws which are wise, humane and just must be enacted. A fearful responsibility rests on the English government, and upon Gladstone particularly the burden is heavy and the question a most difficult one for him to decide.

In Ireland there are two parties apparently distinct, though in reality both have the same general intentions and purposes. Parnell and his followers are openly for war measures. They are the leaders of the land league, and have supreme control over the Irish tenantry at the present time. They are bold in their declarations and do much to keep alive the discontent which has now assumed such grave proportions. Parnell counsels his followers to resist *et armis* the power of landlords, and his land league may be held responsible for those recent riots which have taken place in county Clare. In fact, wherever there is fierce, wild action it may safely be concluded that Parnell and the league are the instigators.

The other party in Ireland is represented by Bishop Croke. His grace has lately given advice to the Irish, which if heeded would save much unnecessary violence, and would do much to further a careful consideration of the subject. Nevertheless this party is as much in earnest as that of Parnell. Croke and his followers are determined upon procuring radical changes for their country, and it is only the means they would employ which differ. Both parties are outspoken in their demands; and both have large numbers of followers.

Gladstone has much to contend against in discussing the question with these parties. They are hot-headed, and no doubt have strong arguments to use which are based on facts. It is fortunate, however, for England, and it will be a blessing to Ireland, that a statesman of such broad views and general knowledge of the question is at present in a position to frame measures of relief. And it is the general opinion that Gladstone is doing the best for Ireland. It cannot be expected of him to immediately reform abuses; nor can he give immediate relief where there has long been oppression. At his command prosperity cannot come to all, nor will the relation of landlord and tenant be immediately pleasant. He can only offer measures destined to give legal redress. If these will only be accepted the question of Ireland's wrongs may yet be amicably settled.

The condition of the Irish people is such at the present time that the question of their wrongs is apt to excite and render them desperate and reckless. They are inclined to believe that force and not reason will avail the most. They are ready on the slightest provocation to fight against any odds, and any measures which are enacted, serve to arouse their suspicions and render them more unreasonable than before. What Ireland needs is to hope; hope that wrongs are really to be righted and that the future is to be brighter. They are now cast down, despondent, and distrust all intentions of the government. Gladstone is the one to offer and to give remedies. His land bill will do much to restore happiness and contentment.

HISTORY OF A CRIME.

There will always be a diversity of opinions regarding the abilities possessed by Jefferson Davis. He has many followers and there are not a few who believe that history will place him in her ranks by the side of Washington and Lincoln. He was a leader in a cause which many believed and still believe was heaven-born, righteous and just; and there is always a feeling of compassionate regard connected with one who has fought and lost.

The ex-president of the southern confederacy has entered the ranks as a historian of the rebellion. There have been published many histories of the war by officers of the federal forces; nearly every move and every plan of Grant and Sherman has been discussed and analyzed, but there has been no connected account of the movements and the plans of those generals who were conspicuous in the confederate ranks. The thoughts of the southern people, their opinions of the war both during and before it, have received but slight notice, and it is for this reason that the history of Jefferson Davis will command attention. It throws much light moreover on various questions. It is becoming and proper that he should tell the story of a cause with which he was closely connected, and it should be listened to with respect even by those who cannot agree with the conclusions nor approve of the ideas advanced by the writer. The causes which led to the war, and the lessons it taught deserve careful attention. There is no better way to avoid calamities than to study the cause of those which have come and gone. Both sides of a question are necessary to be known in order that a history of events may be complete, and whatever the belief of the ex-leader of southern feeling and thought may have had, or now has, it is a valuable contribution to the history of our country to have his opinions written by himself before he leaves the scene of his actions for ever.

In his work Mr. Davis reviews the lost cause thoroughly and carefully, and defends it with fervor. The confederacy is still dear to him. He asserts vigorously the righteousness of the principles for which the southern people fought, and defends every position taken by the leaders before the war. He declares secession as the right of the people and the corner stone of any possible constitutional union. He is as rank a rebel as at any period of his life, and it is likely that he will carry to the grave his convictions that the cause was a holy one, and that the secession and war were constitutional. He can never become reconstructed, and will always remain a rank and bitter rebel.

Consistency is said to be a jewel. A man cannot well be criticised for speaking as he believes, nor for acting as his conscience dictates. But for one to cling to conviction, and to cherish ideas which have been proved radically wrong and full of harm, is not proof of consistency. One becomes rather a monomaniac and a prig. It is to be regretted that a man of such acknowledged ability as Mr. Davis should have thrown away what might have been a life of usefulness upon a cause which contemporary men of as brilliant intellects as he long since have ceased to think about, and who particularly have refrained from upholding. The question of secession had a fair trial, and was decided on the fields of battle. The majority of southern leaders accepted this defeat, and proved themselves possessed of broader views than their chief by burying the past and turning their attention to the future. Jefferson Davis has not accepted the settlement of the question, and his history is as earnest as his first addresses in the early years of the rebellion in defence of the cause which is lost.

Nevertheless, as we have said, it is right and proper and it is of political importance that this history by Mr. Davis should have been published. It will undoubtedly become the accepted expression of Southern thought and feeling. Historians will consult it in the future and accept it as the best, most truthful and standard authority of the southern side of the struggle. The historical portions of the work are of great value, and nearly all the important questions of the days when secession first became a possibility are discussed fully and carefully. Of course the southern feeling is seen shining through all the opinions, but on this very account the book becomes of greater value to historians. Mr. Davis discusses every leader on either side, the election of Lincoln, his intimacy with Buchanan, which was very intimate, and the surrender of his generals and conclusion of the strife. While he does not communicate new facts, and while his reasons for secession are not fresh and original, he yet tells us much which will throw light upon the various questions. The information given will not incline any to believe that the rebellion was just or that it would have benefited any section of the country. The conclusion of the history where Mr. Davis speaks of the damages done to American commerce by the confederate navy alone must convince any one that the south should be blamed for much of the loss of prestige we now suffer in foreign commerce. Mr. Davis says: "In the year 1860 'nearly seventy per cent of the foreign commerce of the country was carried on in 'American ships. But in consequence of the 'danger of capture by our cruisers to which 'these ships were exposed the amount of 'this commerce carried by them had dwindled 'down in 1864 to forty-six per cent. It 'continued to decline after the war, and in 1872 'it had fallen to twenty-eight and a half per cent."

There is no doubt that he would have continued the war after the surrender of Lee had he been able. Indeed, he openly avows that purpose. It is for this reason, if for no other, that history will deny to Jefferson Davis the possession of great statesmanship.

ENGLAND'S DUTY.

The disturbances resulting from the enforcement of the coercion act are very serious. The government of England must exercise the utmost caution or Ireland will be thrown into the greatest confusion. The time seems to have arrived, however, when England must act with firmness. Either the coercion act was necessary or it was not. Under its provisions arrests may be made on mere suspicion, and the government is given autocratic power. Now if Ireland needed for the sake of public safety such extreme measures, it must be that it is necessary that the laws should be enforced. England has a great disturbance to quell. It is more serious than any revolt in the Transvaal, or war in Afghanistan, and Gladstone has certainly seen that such foreign revolts cannot be quelled by a mere show of authority. Strong decisive measures are necessary, otherwise revolts will continue and the Irish question be as far from settlement as ever.

It is not only, however, on account of arrests under the coercion acts that the turmoil continues in Ireland. The increasing troubles are in good part due to the unrelenting eviction of tenants. Writs of eviction goad the people to madness, and especially when they are served the tenants are rendered furious, and resort to any acts of violence their passions dictate. Serving writs is anything but agreeable or safe. The constabulary, with the aid of police attachments, proceed to the tenant's cottage and eject the occupant by force. The ejectors perform their work amid the howlings of the enraged tenantry and are often at the mercy of the people. Missiles of every description are hurled through the air, and no matter how large the force supporting the officer may be, the peasants never seem to fear to give vent to their feelings.

The result is that casualties are of daily occurrences. Some one is reported injured nearly every time an ejection is made. Nor do the troubles end here; for it is necessary to place strong guards over those who are tempted to take the buildings from which a tenant has been ejected. It thus becomes an expensive matter to serve the writ of eviction. No doubt it is wrong in the tenants to resist the law, and to disobey the lawful authority. But it must be remembered that under the coercion and arms bills the landlords have great advantages and the people realize this. It is not strange that they are rendered desperate, and there are many reasons why it would be best to cease serving these writs of ejection until the relations between landlord and tenant are better regulated. In fact it may be taken for granted that unless there is less provocation Ireland will soon become the seat of a terrible strife. With each new movement of the government the trouble increases, and as we have said the delay of the government is doing much to increase the troubles. Decisiveness is necessary. Either enact new laws giving relief to the tenantry at once, or cease to excite and an-

ger the people by increasing their wrongs. Ejection is a harsh measure, and autocratic rule is always to be deplored. We in this country cannot imagine the suffering they bring to a people. And it seems so evident that the situation is growing more and more serious that one wonders why the question is not settled at once either one way or the other.

A Word of Approval.

From the Magnet.

Sensibly and humanely the GAZETTE takes strong ground in opposition to public executions.

PERSONAL.

Representative Wait of Connecticut is seriously ill at Greenwich.

President Garfield was the first Decoration day orator at Arlington, on May 30, 1868.

Pope Leo XIII. occupies his leisure time in composing Latin verse, and as an Easter gift presented favorite Cardinals with a poem lauding the virtues and glory of divers saints.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's first audience in Nashville, Tenn., last week was so small that he refused to lecture in that city on the following night, as had been arranged.

Jefferson Davis has recently visited Chicago, which he had not seen since fifty-one years ago, when, as lieutenant in the United States army and on his way to a fort in Iowa, he passed the swamp where the city now stands.

Captain Bogardus' feat of breaking five hundred glass balls in twenty-five minutes and fifteen seconds has been equalled by John C. Haskell of Lynn, Mass., who broke the same number in twenty-four minutes and two seconds.

L'Abbe Franz Liszt has recently been elected corresponding member of the Academie des Beaux-Arts, Paris, in the section of music in the place of the late M. Gaspari. His two competitors were Johannes Brahms of Vienna and Arrigo Boito of Milan.

It is urged against the theory that the White House is a very unhealthy place that only two presidents (Harrison and Taylor) out of nineteen who have lived therein have died within its walls, and neither of these deaths has ever been attributed to local causes.

M. F. Conway, who was the first representative in congress from Kansas, is now an inmate of an insane asylum near Washington, and his malady is pronounced incurable. It is thought that J. B. Hunt, who has been Mr. Conway's principal associate in locating the free soil party in Kansas, died some time ago in a lunatic asylum.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is described as the wreck of his former self. As distinguished Russians entertain the Grand Duke, however, it may be assumed that he is not in so bad odor as he used to be at St. Petersburg. He looks around him in every direction before he speaks, and when he opens his mouth it is to let fall broken and confused sentences meaning nothing, and yet expressing a terror-stricken habit of mind. Constantine, who has been the Duke's son-in-law, is the Duke's family, is to reside at Livadia, virtually in exile.

The value of the monument of Lord Beaconsfield, from a liberal point of view, is explained in a recent number of the London Spectator. The memorial is not intended to do him honor; certainly it was not intended by either Lord Granville or Mr. Gladstone. The purpose and use of it is to keep the people in mind of their own extreme folly in trusting such a man. "It is a confession by the British people that the genius of Lord Beaconsfield fairly cast a glamour over them, and made them do, through him, what they, have since bitterly repented of and are painfully trying to undo; and such a confession is both manly and wholesome." The monument commemorates "the victory of a great man's genius over the imagination of an extremely conventional and therefore never thoroughly honest people." and only by a national confession that this was our own doing, could we have learned this lesson so as to lay it adequately to heart."

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

Unparalleled Business Prosperity Shown by the Records.

New York, June 8.—The Public says: The business transacted in May exceeds that of any other month in the history of the country, as shown by the unerring records of the clearings. Last week we gave figures for New York which show the largest monthly return in the history of clearing house with exchanges \$2,094,168,658. After deducting double the amount of stocks sold this is an amount larger by nine per cent. than that of any previous month. This week we have complete returns from other cities. The aggregate for May at all cities outside of New York is \$1,230,464,280, with all the annual settlements, which swell the returns very largely. At minor cities the aggregate last month was \$1,208,000,000. The largest previous return for any month that of December \$1,229,243,680, but a special case swelled the exchanges at some of the cities in that month and transactions at New York, exclusive of stocks, were only \$2,571,000,000. Exchanges for May are shown in the following table:

New York	\$4,881,167,127
Boston	289,164,001
Chicago	121,823,828
Philadelphia	229,344,150
Cincinnati	7,598,550
St. Louis	65,624,800
Baltimore	36,250,300
Milwaukee	31,478,075
St. Paul	62,881,520
Louisville	31,508,711
New Orleans	33,912,300
Providence	31,255,100
Victoria	61,886,329

These records have but one interpretation. There is no decrease in transactions for the month at a single city, and yet May, 1880, was one of remarkably large dealings outside of this city. The increase is 26.9 per cent, and it will be observed that the increase in exchanges at New York is double the value of stocks sold, still larger—no less than 3.35 per cent. Nor do the transactions of the first week in June appear unfavorable. Outside of New York the increase is 3.70 per cent larger than in the past month.

Bold but Not Brave.

LEADVILLE, June 8.—At 11 o'clock last night three men entered the saloon of Martin Kelly and called for beer. While Kelly was drawing it they put pistols to his head and demanded money. Kelly reached for his gun and they sloped.

A villain last night attempted to rob the family of C. C. Smith of money contributed by citizens to relieve distress brought on by the powder explosion of last week.

Struck it Rich.

LEADVILLE, June 8.—A big strike was made this afternoon in the Little Diamond, adjoining the Dunkin property or Fryer hill. The full extent of the strike is not yet definitely known, but the ore taken out assays from 138½ to 943 ounces and sixty-five per cent lead. The mine is owned by J. S. Izard, of this city, and J. A. Seltzer & Bro., of Philadelphia, and other parties.

FOSTER NOMINATED.

He Receives the Approval of Ohio.

There is Little Doubt About His Election.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—Chas. Foster was renominated by the republican convention by acclamation, and J. G. Richards of Jefferson county was nominated for lieutenant-governor.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—Sherman in thanking the convention for honor done him said Gov. Foster is entitled to renomination and would be triumphant. His able and earnest canvass two years ago laid the foundation for a great victory and culminated in electing Garfield president. He referred to the cosmopolitan character of Ohio's population and said it represented the whole country. The platform of the republican party is what it has done [cheers] for twenty-five years. He proceeded to briefly sketch its grand achievements, alleging that what it has done is the best assurance of what it intends to do. He advanced the public credit still further to pay off the public debt more rapidly and to protect every citizen in his right, cost what it will. The platform adopted was heartily approved and endorsed the administration and pledged their cordial support in all the president's duties. It endorses the policy of the party in the protection of American labor and discriminating in favor of home production. It endorses Foster's administration. The question regulating the liquor traffic should be submitted to the people in the form of a constitutional amendment, that shall regulate it to localities. He believed President Garfield's statement on his inaugural that all powers he commands will be used for this purpose. The times are auspicious for this great object; the republican party bitterness of the south is subsiding, freedmen are gradually acquiring property, strong independent friends are springing up around them who will stand by the flag and the cause of human rights. He depicted in glowing terms the future of this fifty million of freedmen. In this country we have no room for a leader who commands and dictates. If we have a leader, we must have a great people in Ohio there never has been and never will be room for a primate or a "boss." The man who attempts to command had better make out his will beforehand. [Applause.] He congratulated them on the auspicious opening of Garfield's administration. We know office seeking is the proper pursuit of mankind [laughter] and though slaves are scarce we get none on the whole comfortably. The wise financial policy of the last administration has been carried out and supplemented. He then paid a high compliment to Secretary Windom for his skillful management in this matter, but took the edge off of it by remarking he was an Ohio boy. The debt which frightened brave men fifteen years ago has melted away like snow before the sun.

I believe I can say in advance of the result that it will be offered that General Garfield has the emphatic approval of the republicans of Ohio in the course he has pursued thus far. [Applause.] Let him further advance the public credit; let him punish all who do wrong; let him give us an administration pure, simple and republican, worthy of a nation like ours, and we will send him our approval twice over again. But, my countrymen, we have something to do in this task. We have got to emphasize our approval by endorsing this administration in the election of a republican ticket this fall. This is no child's play, as we know. The republican party has a powerful adversary behind it; so that we dare not do anything wrong, or say anything untrue, or say if we do not believe ourselves, and that is the only use I know of for the democratic party. Let us then do our party's work as representatives of Ohio know how to work and victory will perch upon our banners.

Nichols Longworth was nominated judge of the supreme court; Joseph Turvey was nominated treasurer by acclamation; George Hart was nominated member of public works by acclamation; George K. Nast was nominated for attorney general by acclamation. The convention then adjourned sine die.

Home Missionary Society.

CHICAGO, June 8.—At the meeting of the Home Missionary society Rev. W. M. Burrows, of Salt Lake City, spoke on Mormonism. He said: Neither the whistle of the locomotive, the death of Brigham Young, nor the supreme court had destroyed it. It should be put down now by an aroused people, for it would not die of itself. Nearly all the cities are now filled by polygamists in Utah. There are no free schools in the territory; ignorance is the soil on which Mormons thrive best. He urged the society to place schools and churches in Utah.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado, Dakota and other states and territories were reported by their superintendents to be in a growing but needy condition. Rev. J. H. Seeley, in behalf of the committee on Mormons, presented a memorial praying congress and the president that speedy measures be taken to overthrow the evil. The report was accepted and adopted. Adjourned.

At the second day's session of the national anniversary of the American Home Missionary society, held this morning, after a brief prayer meeting, the Rev. N. A. Hyde, of Indianapolis, sketched the remarkable revival now in progress in that city. Short addresses were made by A. F. Sherrill of Omaha, and Dr. Starbuck of Jacksonville. President Seeley then took the chair, and the Rev. A. H. Clapp read a paper by the Rev. D. R. Coe. The senior secretary of the society read a paper giving a summary of the society's work since its establishment in 1826, especially in the western states. The Rev. H. M. Stern read a paper on Church Growth and predicted a grand battle in which the church should triumph against the influx of heathenism and crime to our shores from east to west.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reunion of the Veterans at Hartford.

HARTFORD, June 8.—The weather was clear this morning and most propitious for the parade demonstration in honor of the veteran soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. The streets of the city were crowded with people to witness the parade. The city is gay with decorations. General Sherman arrived early this morning and at 12 o'clock reviewed the state militia.

Generals Burnside, Wright, Franklin, Devens, Slocum and Bigelow, of Connecticut. A business meeting was next held and officers chosen. President, Gen. Charles Devens; recording secretary, Col. Horatio C. King; corresponding secretary, Col. Geo. H. Sharpe; treasurer, Gen. N. T. McMahon. A committee was appointed to arrange for a general reunion of the societies of the several armies. The next meeting of the society will be held in Detroit.

After the oration brief speeches were made by General Sherman, Secretary Lincoln, Gen-

erals Burnside, Franklin, Hawley, Sickles, Devens, Slocum and Bigelow, of Connecticut. A business meeting was next held and officers chosen. President, Gen. Charles Devens; recording secretary, Col. Horatio C. King; corresponding secretary, Col. Geo. H. Sharpe; treasurer, Gen. N. T. McMahon. A committee was appointed to arrange for a general reunion of the societies of the several armies. The next meeting of the society will be held in Detroit.

General Sherman spoke this morning at great length to the encampment. He said there were few idlers in the army now. They were men of civilization and aids to frontier enterprises. The army was fine in physique, intelligence, patriotic sentiment and heroic quality. He referred to the value of the regular army as disclosed in the last war. He denied army reenions were to help keep alive the animosities of the war, but the contrary was the case. He declared that in spite of Jeff Davis' assertion in his late book he approved of Grant's movement from Washington to Richmond by land instead of water. Mark Twain followed Sherman.

DENVER DOINGS.

Matters of Moment From the Capital.

DENVER, June 8.—Three victims of Wednesday's Denver and South Park accident were buried here this morning. The funeral was very largely attended.

In the United States court to-day the jury was empanelled in the case of McBrotny for a murder committed at Irwin. The court will first ascertain if Irwin is in the reservation, and if not the case will be turned over to the state courts.

Herdic Coaches in Denver.

DENVER, June 8.—The Herdic coaches began running to-day on Lawrence and Curtis streets. There are only six running at present but more will be put on as soon as they arrive.

New Trial Hoped For.

LEADVILLE, Col., June 8.—The Chronicle has the following item: A. F. Cleary, attorney for Rozencrantz, has strong hopes of getting a new trial for the condemned man. He goes to Denver to-night to get a supercedas of the supreme court. Cleary says the man was fifteen miles from the scene of the murder when it was committed.

FATHER MURPHY.

Great Excitement in Ireland over Evictions.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Herald's Cork special says alarming reports come from the west of county Cork. Serious riots and disturbances are reported to have occurred at Schull, but the telegraph wires are cut, and the roads from Schull to Kibberee are torn up and obstructed so that it is impossible to obtain authentic news. The cause of the trouble is the intended arrest of Father Murphy, the parish priest of Schull, which the people seem determined to resist. The last report from Schull says that it is absolutely unknown whether he is to be arrested, but the suspicion is very strong. Father Murphy was more than once seen in the company of the police yesterday, and a document of some description handed to him. Schull was last night thronged with thousands of people. A man who rode into Skibbereen from Schull reports that the telegraph wires are lying across the roads in several places. The tearing up of the roads is attributed to the fear that the priest might be conveyed by a different route from Skibbereen. Father Murphy addressed a large multitude last night from his hall door, and from his language in cautioning the people to depart in peace he left a considerable suspicion on the mind of his audience. A rumor was prevalent that several houses in Schull had been wrecked, and that the horses and carriages which were used for the arrest of Henry O'Mahoney, the "suspect," arrested on Saturday, had been thrown into the harbor of Schull. To-night at ten o'clock a special train left Cork with a large number of troops for Skibbereen, whence the journey will have to be accomplished by road. The district is a wild and haphazard one, and has been notorious as a hold of Fenianism.

Arms and Agitation.

CORK, Ireland, June 8.—Many of the bayonets with which the marines charged the crowd at Balley D'Hobe were broken. The people ascended the top of a steep hill at one end of Balley D'Hobe. The soldiers thought the fight then was through and received some stones at the hands of the people. Quiet having been restored at Skibbereen a hundred troops were about to quit the town when the rails were found torn up. The town again became excited and the military are quartered in the town hall.

Wrecked on the Rail.

LAHAIN, June 8.—The worst wreck ever known on the Peoria division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad occurred yesterday seven miles west of here at a point one and a half miles east of Burnside, where two freight trains collided, running at full speed. Both engines and several cars were totally demolished. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. One of the engines is reared perfectly upright. The debris is piled twenty feet high. All the passenger trains were transferred to-day, and the road will not be cleared before another day. Several hundred farmers and others from the country for many miles had gathered in the afternoon after the wreck. The westward bound train was running wild, which caused the collision. Brakeman Critchfield was severely injured but will recover.

Wild Waters.

WHEELING, June 8.—By a rain storm last night much damage was done to crops, roads, bridges and railroads. Nearly all trains are out of time to-day in consequence.

A family named Straub, living on Glenn's run was swept away last night, the mother and five children being drowned and the father was carried on a log to the head of one of the Sisters' Islands, where he was found today in an insensible condition. The bodies of the mother and five children have been discovered.

MOVEMENTS IN STOCKS.

A Syndicate to Disseminate False Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Stocks opened irregular and speculation was characterized by a very quiet tone. Dealings were on a small scale and devoid of animation. Fluctuations were very slight. Yesterday an attempt was made to affect the stock and grain markets by means of a dispatch from a western point announcing the sudden death of Jay Gould. The dispatch was stopped in the Associated press office, and the dastardly scheme was defeated. General Agent Shinnott now reports that the investigation has been conducted so that the dispatch originated with a syndicate organized for the purpose of discrediting false financial and commercial news. It is said that the syndicate has its agents in leading cities east and west and in London. News agents and the business public need to be on their guard.

Roswell is walking again.

Peru is avenged. Kilpatrick goes to Chili.

There is still no settlement of the question at Albany.

"Me too Platt" is the latest title of the ex-senator.

England and Italy are not pleased with the Tunisian treaty.

LeDuc retiring from his office of agricultural commissioner gushes.

Henry Ward Beecher has received one vote at Albany. Conkling has another rival.

The question of public hangings is attracting considerable attention. It deserves careful consideration.

Editorials on the Stickney case, and interviews with parties connected with the principals are now in order.

It is delightfully refreshing to read of Kalloch's address. He is the virtuous representative of the Pacific slope.

Canty is likely to have his case considered this week. It is complained that no use has been made of the reprieve so far.

Grant is wise in refusing to take a hand in the Conkling fight. It would have been wiser had he never written the Jones letter.

Jones, Grant's correspondent, says that Conkling will fight to the end. Now we know what Conkling will do for a long time to come.

Conkling must know now what the press of the country thinks of him. He will soon know how the people of his state feel toward him.

The boom in stocks has extended to mining shares. Hibernia sold in large blocks yesterday at prices averaging something above last quotations.

The row in Leadville yesterday between Colonel Stone and Major Spencer seems to have been a brawl between a bully and a thief. We draw this conclusion from the interviews given with both parties.

General Grant has arrived at New Orleans in a happy frame of mind. He has not lost any decorations, is not interested in a United States bank, and was highly successful in obtaining all he wished in Mexico.

The Leadville Democrat proposes the proper punishment. It says the whipping post should be erected for the woman beater, and that the offender should have his back grooved with the cat o' nine tails, well laid on.

Jay Gould has created another monopoly. This time the Western Union telegraph has absorbed the Montreal and Dominion companies of Canada. There is likely to be a strong feeling manifested against the consolidation.

The Colchester guards, among the bravest and most renowned of England's soldiery, have of late been turning their arms against the Widow Muleahy. They are disgusted with their new duties and they have cause to be disgusted.

It will not help the cause of Ireland to have her leaders indulge in such language as that used by Healy and reported in our dispatches. The question of Irish affairs is serious enough without side issues being raised, and foolish language indulged in.

Who is to be benefited by the tiresome task the Chicago faster imposes on himself? Who is interested in the subject and who would believe, even if the proposed number of days should be passed, that the doctors and the people were not imposed upon. We have had Tamer! spare us any more of the same style.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "If bolts and apstones have reached such rank and such power in the party as to dictate terms and receive in such service the approval of the recognized leaders, then it is time for a double game, and the army may as well scatter at once and each one fight for himself."

It is becoming exceedingly questionable if public charitable institutions are all that they pretend to be. There is a doubt arising whether there are not too many officers. The case of the Philadelphia woman who in a time of sore need applied in vain for aid is likely to open the eyes of many who have formerly believed that our institutions were managed in most approved fashions.

It is unfortunate for the new czar that he selected Ignatieff to succeed Melnikoff. He chooses one as his chief executive officer who believes in autocratic power. Melnikoff on the other hand was more inclined to govern with softer hand. It cannot be doubted that if the czar applies autocratic rules to the people to his advantage, they will try the power of nitro glycerine on him to lessen their wrongs.

Brother Hay forgets the ancient dignity enjoyed by the New York Tribune when he says: "Thomas C. Platt going about in a lonesome, disconsolate way as if looking for somebody he cannot find, while Conkling is arranging his own re-election, somehow recalls the blubbery boy at the Centennial, who, being asked what he was booing about, answered angrily: 'I can't find my mother—I told the damned thing she'd lose me.'"

Discussing Irish affairs and the effect of the coercion act, the Cincinnati Commercial says: "If it is the purpose of the Gladstone government to put down the agitation in Ireland with a strong arm, the police and soldiers there will have to be instructed to use something more efficient than blunk cartridges and the flat of their swords. The agitation has been too long protracted, and is too deep and earnest to be trifled with, and the government will have to choose between the alternatives of remedial legislation that will remove the cause of discontent among the people, or enforce its authority with such decisive manifestations of its power as will convince them of the hopelessness of resistance."

And now it appears that Conkling did not intend to resign unless sure of a re-election.

The Cornell boys certainly have right on their side. It is to be hoped they will enter the Henley race.

Carl Schurz continues to claw Conkling. He says that Conkling was fast making enemies with every one in the senate and if returned will have but few friends left. Carl rather has Roscoe now.

LeDuc in an interview, yesterday, told a reporter that he was so interested in the government sorghum patch that he couldn't go to California yet. LeDuc must have been giving that reporter taffy.

A correspondent tells a pitiful story of an eviction in Ireland. It must be humiliating to the English soldiers to stoop to such work. Certainly there is much in Ireland's woes which appeals to the world's sympathy.

"I have been in political life many years, and I have always found that mistakes in judgment were little less than treason." This is what Mr. Conkling is reported to have said to Governor Cornell when berating him for his course during the last two weeks, and it is just what the people think of the ex-senator's own course.

The suggestion of the GAZETTE that public hanging should be avoided meets with general approval. A public exhibition of the kind savors too much of lynch law spectacles. The punishment will be no less severe, the lesson no less impressive if the end of a criminal happens in the presence of only those who have the right to witness it. Simple curiosity should not be gratified.

The French have long enjoyed the distinction of being exceedingly good financiers. Naturally saving, industrious and accumulative, they are now fast becoming noted as able diplomats. The late treaty with Tunis will add much to the influence France already exerts in European affairs. The results of the treaty are feared by England and Germany. The one power is disinclined to have any other nation grow to have too much power abroad, and the other fears that France may soon seek to regain Alsace and Lorraine, and have the power to carry into effect the designs.

The Denver News makes a plea for home fruits and flowers, and says: "Small farming near Denver pays so well already that some lands worth \$200 per acre are devoted to its use. When the conditions of success are better understood the number of these 'garden farms' will increase, and our growing population, in the mines and at the foot hills, will no longer be dependent upon California and Utah for their supply of fruits, flowers and prepared. What patience and intelligence have accomplished upon the alkali basin of the Great Salt Lake, can be repeated in the neighboring hill sides and valleys, now that the market is both certain and profitable for all that can be raised."

It would be a welcome relief from Conkling editorials if journals would give more attention to questions of farming. The Denver News and the Christian Union have already made a move in a good direction and the Union in speaking of the importance of farming says: "Agriculture regulates the balance of trade abroad, pays foreign debts and national, state and local taxation. Not in flippant fancy but in stubborn fact the farmers constitute the bone and sinew of the nation, while through the growth of general scholarship and intelligence they are also becoming active thinkers. They are taking broader and more just views of the great questions of the day—the questions of transportation and other monopolies, of taxation, of national and state finance."

The iron trade of Great Britain has not participated in the general business recovery that has followed the stagnation of 1876-79. There is a reduction of over \$6,000,000 in the value of pig iron exported from that country for the four first months of 1881 as compared with 1880. The total reduction in the value of iron and steel exported during the same time is \$12,300,000. This is partly due to a falling off in prices as well as quantity. The only manufacturers of iron that hold their own are railroad iron and cast or wrought iron. The decreasing prices of English iron must have their effect in keeping down prices in this country. Whenever the reduction on the other side reaches the point that enables importers to pay duties and market the foreign iron in this country the danger signals should be raised. There must be a stoppage of production and a surrender of our markets or else a lowering of prices to such a degree that the home-made iron cannot be undersold.

The new French tariff signalizes a return on the part of France to a stringent protective system, and will seriously affect the trade of England with that country. Formerly the exports to France from England have been often \$90,000,000, and the exports to England from France nearly four times as much. The Courier Journal says: "The French protectionists having succeeded in getting the duties on imported textile fabrics increased from 25 to 210 per cent., the manufacturers will proceed to bleed the unfortunate people whom they pretend to be serving. English manufacturers will be injured somewhat by this protectionist movement, as France takes about 10 per cent. of British exports. The French movement was caused by dull trade, the result of bad harvests. The manufacturers (as the same class did in this country) have been declaring that the trade depression was entirely due to the admission of foreign goods, and that the salvation of the country depends on a prohibitory tariff. Our American manufacturers of textile fabrics, who are continually crying for market for their goods, are more effectually shut out of France than ever. The French tariff is their own medicine administered to them. If they were candid they would say they do not like it."

UNHAPPY ERIN.

The coercion act has failed to put an end to disorder in Ireland. Indeed lawlessness has increased, since the bill passed parliament, and hardly a day passes that arrests under its provisions are not made. The question of Ireland's future, and what shall be done, grows momentarily more serious, and the late address to the Gladstone ministry of Archbishop Croke will not tend to lessen the difficulty in which the whole matter is at present involved.

The archbishop speaks plainly and earnestly, and presents Ireland's side of the question with a terseness and earnestness and an apparent truthfulness which will command respect and attention. He advises Gladstone to blot out from the statute books the eviction law, and says: "Let me ask Mr. Gladstone what has become of the 800 families 'once so happy in their humble homes, who have disappeared from the parish. Many 'have gone to the grave; many to the work house, and many to the great republic 'of the west, bearing with them 'undying hatred to the country that banished 'them from their native land.' At the same time he advises the people to avoid bringing themselves into collision with the authorities. He says: 'They are too strong 'for you if not, even for conservation 'science's sake, for our own preservation, 'for the sake of expediency, if not of principle, we must act on the defensive. We must 'offer passive resistance to those opposed to 'us. In that way they will get tired of the 'contest, because a whole united people has 'never yet been defeated.'"

His grace describes fully the present position and aims of the land league, and declares that the movement is not a revolutionary one, but a constitutional and lawful one. The declaration of the archbishop is in the following vigorous language: "We do not intend to violate any law. We intend to 'exhaust all constitutional remedies; we 'are perfectly certain that the elasticity 'of the constitution will allow us the 'means of working energetically to the 'last and finally achieving the results we aim 'at. We wish to produce an effect on England, not by physical force or by any manifestations of physical force, but by moral means. We want to make our grievances 'known to the world; to tell France, and 'Spain, and Italy, and the United States, and 'the great colonies that acknowledge 'the sway of Great Britain as does this country, that we have been kept down by bayonets 'to the present time, and that by bayonets 'are kept down at present. Please God, we 'are now fully determined, bayonets or no 'bayonets to proclaim at all events 'our wants and to proclaim that we will not be 'satisfied until we get our rights and enlist 'in our behalf no swords, no guns, no 'cannon, not Spain or Italy or the United 'States, but the intelligent opinion of all the 'intelligent nations of the world. Therefore, 'this is not a revolutionary movement, but is 'conducted by the most religious people in 'the world, and backed up by the best, most 'holy, most self-sacrificing, most faithful and 'most uncompromising priesthood in the 'world.'"

Such utterances as these, and delivered at the present time will occasion much comment. Interest in the subject will increase, and the Gladstone ministry must realize that the whole question must receive most careful, and most earnest consideration. The Irish people are determined and it is unquestionable that they have right on their side. If the advice of his Grace is heeded, and Irishmen determine not to resort to force, which will not avail against the strong power with which they must contend, if they will but resort to argument and meet statement with statement, they will ultimately gain more than by endeavoring to fight against odds so great. No one doubts the sincerity of Gladstone in his consideration of the question. The majority of the English also would gladly see Ireland's wrongs righted. The relief bill now before parliament has certain provisions calculated to relieve the people, but Irishmen are determined upon having radical changes and unless these are given there will be no lasting settlement.

IMMIGRATION.

We have already called attention to the fact that the number of immigrants arriving daily in this country has never been equalled. Two thousand on an average arrive each day. The fact would be a serious one to any country were it not enjoying our peculiar advantages. It can make no difference to us how many come; there is room for all. Our territory is so large that we gladly welcome all who arrive, and every new one adds just so much to our national wealth and our general prosperity.

But for the countries so fast being depopulated, the case must be different. It is becoming a serious matter with nearly every European state, and it may not be uninteresting to glance briefly at the causes which send so many away from home. In Ireland the cause is evident. English misgovernment of that country has forced many to leave it. There is nothing to induce them to remain at home. If not interfered with by the government they have to guard against the attacks of the land leagues. Rents are high, privileges are scarce, and the future of their native land anything but encouraging. It is not to be wondered at that the countries of Ireland are fast becoming depopulated. In Germany the great reason of immigration is that taxes are high, rents higher, and labor receives but slight recompense. In an interview with immigrants at New York, many interesting facts were discovered. The majority of people left their homes for the simple reason that they could not live on the wages paid, while others sought new homes that they might escape serving in the army. In Russia, who can wonder that the people are glad to seek safety over the ocean? With autocracy on the one side and nihilism on the other, Russia is anything but a country one would desire to live in.

And so each steamer leaving the old country comes to us crowded by those fleeing from high taxes, low wages, and general misgovernment.

They will scatter over our territory. The hardships they will have to undergo will not be a tithe of what they have borne at home. The taxes are low; there is no aristocracy to provide for, and no army to be forced into. Just so long as we offer these inducements just so long will the stampede from Europe continue. We will reap richer harvests, and those coming to us will receive better pay.

But it should not be supposed that this state of affairs will last for ever. Europe will awake to the fact sooner or later that she is losing her mechanics, her farmers and her laborers. She cannot afford to lose all these, and long before she is entirely depopulated, or before we are crowded to suffocation reform measures will be instituted. Indeed there are reforms already in two at least of the European states. France is a republic with a peasantry the most prosperous of any in Europe, almost of any in the world. Since the downfall of Napoleon, and during the years of her republican life, France has gone steadily upward and onward. The people are too prosperous to wish to leave their homes, and the result is that while integrating forces are at work in England, Russia and Germany, and are depopulating those countries, France more than holds her own, and her population is increasing. Italy also has a most liberal monarchy. She will soon become a republic.

The fact is then that reforms alone will save Europe from becoming depopulated and us from over-crowding. Once let the people abroad enjoy a life which is free from the burden of the privileged classes: let monarchs work or starve, compel armies to be reduced, make taxes lighter, and then the peasantry will begin to live. They exist now; but with concessions to their comfort, they will gladly remain at home. There will be a more general happiness when there are reorganized governments, and low taxes, but we will have fewer immigrants. To keep those we have, we must regulate our little abuses; there will then be no stampede for their old homes of those who are coming to us with gladness.

SHALL THERE BE A CHOICE OF EVILS?

A stalwart in New York City has made out a schedule of procedure which he thinks will secure the success of Conkling. The plan is briefly that the present senate will adjourn without a choice. After that Governor Cornell will call a special session. The administration men will not be able to defeat Conkling and therefore should they throw the vote before the people and thus secure the return of democratic senators the administration party will be responsible for delivering the state of New York over to the democrats.

This proposition is cool enough to have been clipped off of the north end of the north pole. Coming from a man who deserted his party in the most critical moment of its history; a man, who, from pure egotism and monomaniac self conceit, turned over the republican party to the control of its sworn enemies, a man, who, knowing the perilous condition of his friends, took advantage of it to compel that recognition which his ability could not command. It certainly has a look which nothing but the popular vernacular will describe. "Monumental cheek" hardly does justice to this claim, which is that the Benedict Arnold who betrayed his friends in the face of the foe must be returned in order to defeat the enemy. One loses patience, when one looks at the assumption and arrogance of such a claim. Conkling has shown himself a traitor to all large views of what is patriotic. He is a wretch concerned all in self who doubly dying should go down to the vile earth from whence he sprung, unwept, unloathed, and unsung. Rather than yield to such coercion and return a man who has so signally failed to show true loyalty, it would be better for the administration men of New York to let the matter go to the people. There is always a choice between two evils, and between a foe in camp and a foe in the field, it is always best to take the open enemy and meet him upon equal ground.

Literary Notes.

Mr. W. M. Griswold is translating Herr Bodenstedt's letters.

Mrs. Sarah Orne Jewett, author of "Deephaven" and "Old New," will soon publish, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a similar volume of essays, entitled "Country Byways."

Julian Hawthorne has nearly ready for serial publication a novel called "Fortune's Fool."

Oliver Wendell Holmes writes slowly and laboriously, though he is a rapid and vivacious talker.

Charles Dudley Warner, of the Hartford Courant, is soon to sail for Europe, whither his work has already gone.

The pen and papers on Washington Irving's desk at "Sunnyside" remain just as he arranged them for the last time.

A Boston publishing firm will presently issue a "George Eliot Daily Calendar," with selections for each day in the year.

Longfellow wears his frock coat buttoned to the chin, as in the chilly weather of a late spring he sits before a dusky-red fire of coal coal. He is gentle and hospitable in manner.

"The Miller's Daughter," by Anne Beale, and "The Chaplain of the Fleet," by Walter Besant and James Rice, are the latest novels published in Harper's "Franklin Square Library."

The second volume of the American Catalogue, which is a finding list to the first volume, is at last in type, and will be published within a few days. This is good news for librarians and all other persons who have occasion to use a bibliography.

Messrs. Carleton & Co. will publish Mr. T. H. Tibbles' Indian novel, "Hidden Paths," on the 9th of June. The close similarity between Mr. Tibbles' title and that of a novel by J. F. Hurland is unfortunate. Mr. Tibbles should have found some other name for his book.

Mr. R. Worthington is the distributing agent for the new edition of the "De-

cameron" and the "Heplameron." The books are printed on large paper, neat, with gilt tops, and are bound in white cloth, gilt stamped. The illustrations are by Flameng and are printed on India paper.

The Harpers have published the Revised New Testament in the Franklin Square Library, and will issue it also in a 16mo volume. They have wrought a decided improvement by printing the suggestions of the American committee as footnotes, instead of placing them in a separate group at the end of the volume.

"Harper's Weekly" gains greatly in comeliness of appearance by the change of type and arrangement adopted in the current number. The editorial pages are now printed in larger type than has been used hitherto, and the matter is arranged in three columns instead of four. The paper is better, too, and is of a creamy tint.

An amusing instance of Carlyle's plain speaking is reported by a hearer of it. An acquaintance with strong opinions of his own had supported them pertinaciously one evening against Carlyle's views, and was thus taken leave of at the door: "Good night, sir! And let me tell you that you have capabilities for becoming one of the greatest bores in England."

A. Bronson Alcott, the aged Concord philosopher, has been receiving enthusiastic greetings in Indianapolis. He gave fifteen formal lectures and conversations, which were attended by a great number of people. The children were eager to see the father of the "Little Women." He says that he has been riding through the west in the "Little Women's Chariot."

An illustrated work on "The Public Service of the State of New York" has been planned and is in preparation for Osgood's publication. Chadbourne is to edit the book, and chapters are to be contributed by Governor Cornell, Judge Robertson, Mr. Carr, Judge Folger, Speaker Shape, Dr. Murray of the university, Lieutenant Governor Hoskins and Mr. Horatio Seymour, jr.

"!!!" is the title of the Rev. George H. Hepworth's romance which the Harpers have in press. Let us hope that the book is really worthy of a name, notwithstanding its strange christening. The Harpers have also nearly ready a volume on "Beauty in Dress," by Miss M. R. Oakley, whose paper on that subject recently printed in Harper's Magazine attracted a good deal of attention.

PERSONAL.

The Potomac flats—Conkling and Platt.

Platt likes to have a table between himself and Roscoe now when they talk up the situation.

The late Colonel Tom Scott voted only once in twenty-four years, and that was last fall, for Hancock.

Queen Victoria is going to Italy next month, where she will occupy a villa by the Lake of Como.

General Grant should be careful when he arrives in Albany. The coal-hole covers in that town are still awful slippery.

Ex-Senator Conkling has the rooms he occupied in Washington engaged for next winter. We wonder why Lord Roscoe so wastes his wealth.

When talking of scientists much given to conjecture, Carlyle would thump the table and say, "I have no patience with these gorilla demonstrations of humanity."

A heavy real estate investment has just been made by the Trustees of Harvard College, in the purchase of the John C. Gray estate, at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, Boston, for the sum of \$475,000. Probably this means that the bar of the law school is to be moved from School street.

During the decade ending June, 1880, the total cereal product of the country, according to the recently-published census reports, increased 100 per cent. The surplus of breadstuffs has steadily increased; so that, besides feeding our own people, a greater quantity than ever before remains to supply the wants of other nations.

The Smuggler's Secret.

"No," said the customs officer, "I never smuggled myself, although I came very near doing it once. Yes, while I was in the service, too. You see, I went over the river one day to look after a matter we had in hand, and a very frank but green-looking countryman sat down beside me. He was fresh and asked many questions, and I rather liked his open-hearted manner. At last he hitched his chair close to mine and said: 'Live here?' 'Yes,' says I. 'Good deal of smuggling goes on?' he asked. 'Well, considerable, I guess.' 'Now, how do you do it?' he said, 'supposing they wanted to smuggle some silk, how would they do it?' 'Well, the lady—' 'Yes, but if a man was to do it?' 'O, men never smuggle silk. They take over suits and overcoats and neckties.' 'Yes, but suppose a man smuggled silk?' 'Well, if it was not a large roll he would place it under his coat.' 'Ah, I see, up the back, eh?' 'No, that would show as he walked away from the boat; he would place it under the side of his coat, put his hand in the outside pocket, kind of careless like, and hold up the lower end of the silk roll with the pocketed hand.' 'I see, say my new acquaintance. 'Now, I don't mind telling you a secret, for I know you won't let on.' Here he whispered: 'I'm going to come back with enough silk to make my wife a new dress—can't afford to pay the duty,' and he winked. 'I'd advise you not to,' said I, but the boat had touched and he was off. Coming back I congratulated myself he was not on the ferry, but just as the boat rounded to, who should appear but my smuggler. 'I got it here,' he whispered, tapping his coat, 'but it shows a little, and it dropped down twice. Now see here, you just put your arm through mine,' and he pulled me toward his silk side. 'We'll pretend to be talking very interested like, and I'll bet they'll never notice.' And they didn't, for that trusting country chap just walked me right past my own colleagues as slick as you please. I hope his wife liked the dress."

A Sensitive Burg.

From the Pueblo Chieftain. Canty, the condemned murderer, will soon make his exit from the world at Colorado Springs. As the time approaches the good people of that burg manifest symptoms of nervousness, and now the GAZETTE comes out in an article condemning public execution, and in favor of the private programme. We don't know as it will make much difference, so far the effect is concerned, whether Canty swings off in public or private, but if he has the usual speech about women and whisky, and how he was first turned from the path of rectitude by robbing birds' nests on Sunday, it will be to deprive him of the usual sympathetic, blubbering audience.

ON THE BORDER.

Ute Indians and Ute Commissioners.

A Powwow Which Results in a General Indefiniteness.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., June 5, VIA LAKE CITY, June 6.—Saturday the Ute commissioners met in conference with the head chief, Sapavano, of the Utes, and his sub-chiefs, Shavano, Piah, Alahandra and others. There was at least twelve hundred Utes about the agency. The scenes within Agent Berry's office were exciting, dramatic and perilous in the extreme. The Ute Indian commissioners, Messrs. Mears, Russell and McMorris, were present. Each Indian was heavily armed, and when the talk began the building was surrounded by Utes who occupied every available spot to listen to the conference. Being regular ration day, together with the widely circulated information among the Utes, a larger number were present than usual. The Utes were told by the commissioners, through an interpreter, that the commission had come to the agency for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the treaty entered into last year; that it was the wish and intention of the government to accomplish the terms of this treaty as expeditiously as possible and remove the Utes upon the new reservation. This announcement had perceptibly unfavorable impression upon Chief Sapavano as well as upon Shavano and the other sub-chiefs. The Utes were furthermore informed by the commissioners that it was decided to expedite matters with them and permit of very little talk. They were further told that the president was disposed to treat them fairly and justly but an enforcement of the stipulations of the treaty was absolutely paramount to everything else; that they were to be located upon a new reservation and no deviation from this determination was possible.

Shavano, the leading sub-chief, exclaimed loudly that there never was a treaty made neither this one under consideration nor any other, and boldly demanded to know who signed a treaty. He was soon informed that every Indian present signed to this. Shavano made no answer. The chiefs were informed that they could select five Utes to accompany the commission to the new Reservation. Should they decline to make a selection the commission would proceed without them to locate their reservation and remove the agency thereon. Five Utes, among whom were head Chief Sapavano, have been selected by Agent Berry and ordered to report to the agency Wednesday.

Shavano was very bold in his talk. He claimed that himself and Chipeta, Ouray's widow, owned the Uncompaghe valley. The chiefs were given to understand that steps would be pursued to successfully accomplish the mission of the commission. The presence of the military kept the Utes under submission. The presence of reinforcements of military has clearly demonstrated that were they absent the Utes would have refused to go to the new reservation.

Agent Berry's influence with them on Saturday prevented more exciting scenes and they gracefully accepted the inevitable. Matters are quiet to-day. Very few Indians are hovering about the agency. They may return Monday for another pow-wow which will be refused. The Ute Indian commission have been here nearly two weeks. No orders for an escort have been received from Washington. Valuable time is passing awaiting these orders.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Unhappy Condition of the Peasantry. NEW YORK, June 6.—The World's London special says: The government is very reticent about affairs in Ireland, and nothing trustworthy is to be gathered from the Irish press on the subject, the Home Rule papers concealing, and the anti-Home Rule papers exaggerating the actual situation. The local correspondents of the central press refrain, from motives of prudence from giving the details of the collisions occurring almost daily in the disturbed districts throughout Munster.

Several correspondents in the smaller towns and villages have been "boycotted," and one was roughly handled by the mob at Kilmalier; but if the evidence of persons who are in position to obtain fairly accurate information goes for anything, the country is on the brink of a civil war. You will recollect that when the land bill was first submitted, the tenants demanded that hanging gates should be forfeited by the landlords; in other words, that a clause should be inserted in the bill prohibiting landlords from evicting for the unpaid rents of the past eighteen months. Mr. Gladstone is prepared to go a long way in satisfying the Irish tenants, but a clause of this kind would have been confiscation pure and simple, and he refused to insert it. Then the agricultural laborers were dissatisfied because the bill made provision for them, and to make matters worse, many farmers, fearing that the bill would be amended in committee so as to compel them to provide in some way for the laborers on their farms, at once began to evict the laborers from their bog patches while the landlords set to work to evict the non-paying tenants. The situation at once began to be very serious. Even if the league leaders had honestly tried to hold the people back, I do not think they would have succeeded. As it was, they added fuel to the flames by urging the tenants to resist the landlords and the peasants to resist the tenants. The disturbances are of a decidedly malicious character. At New Pales, for instance, the peasantry on eviction issued the instance of Harr's agent, Saunders, while at Clonmel the peasantry are boycotting the tenants who lately stood high in the league for evicting laborers. It is a middle bad deludes remedy by mild measures, and nothing remains for the government but to dash the disorder by sheer dint of bayonets.

Memo Mori.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Although the Morey letter has been in the public mind, it is a fact that the government law officers in New York have been very busy at once began following clues they have obtained. It is known that they have made up with signal success and fully expect to be at an early day to fix the conspiracy and emergency upon the real authors of the crime.

GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE. \$5.00
 WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE. \$1.00
 MONTHLY—IN ADVANCE. \$10.00
 ADVERTISING. \$1.00 per line
 JOB WORK. \$1.00 per line

For plain and fancy job printing equal to any establishment west of the Missouri river.

Advertisements in this paper are inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE handed in not later than Thursday.

INGOMAR.

A Romantic Drama at the Opera House.

Delineated With Great Success Last Evening.

Ingomar is a romantic drama of the old fashioned school in which there is little of the fineness of the modern school but much of nature and more of sentiment. It is a play that pleases in spite of a feeling upon the part of the audience that they are yielding to an influence quite foreign to the spirit of the present. There is enough of nature in the play to carry the stilted language and there is enough of spectacular effect to please the eye. The play was presented with the following

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Parthenia, Miss Charlotte Thompson
 Acton, Myron's Wife, Mrs. C. Johnson
 Theam, Miss Annie Montague
 Ingomar, Mr. W. E. Sheridan
 Alastor, Mr. C. G. Craig
 Polydor, Mr. Isadore Davidson
 Timarch, Mr. Wm. Yerance
 Myron, Mr. J. L. Wooderson

The qualities in Miss Thompson which charmed us in Jane Eyre were also present in her Parthenia, and naturally so, too, for in spite of the wide difference in the time and location of the two dramas they are strangely similar, and the natures of Jane Eyre and Parthenia, and of Lord Rochester and Ingomar are parallel as to passion and purpose. Archness and fearlessness, a bold, free spirit undomated and modified by warm and loving impulses, were depicted last evening with charming art by Miss Thompson as Parthenia. There was a naïveté and naturalness bereft of even the slightest suggestion of erudite or coarseness in her acting that pleased and never palled. Her success last evening was a success well earned by an intellectual appreciation of the character and an artistic presentation.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan was an ideal Ingomar. He looked the part and dressed it with barba-ric splendor. The untutored but frank, truthful, brave and generous barbarian, tamed by the power of love, was painted in strong and glowing colors. A powerful physique, a resonant voice and an appreciative mind, are the natural advantages of this actor. Moulded by training and brought to perfection by experience, Mr. Sheridan's methods are thoroughly effective.

The support last evening was excellent. Mr. Davidson did some thoroughly good work as Polydor, while Mr. Wooderson, as Myron, gave that comedy part with great success. The play was handsomely mounted and was throughout an artistic success.

Mr. J. H. Hazleton informs us that among other attractions pronounced for Colorado Springs in the near future are the following: Helen Potter, Tom Keene, Edwin Sparks company, Reil's Uncle Tom's Cabin party, with hounds attached, Rice's Evangeline party and Salisbury troubadours, all of which are leading and popular combinations.

The Denver Zouaves have decided to give an excursion to Colorado Springs and Manitou on June 13th, and have extended an invitation to Company A. of this city to participate with them. The officers of the various state military organizations have also been invited to join them and take part in the festivities here and at Manitou.

Mr. Dan. Lamassney passed through the city on his way east yesterday. He says that the sale of the running horse Fusilade to Mr. B. C. Holly, of this city, is a bona fide one, and that the horse was sold for \$1,300.

From Tuesday's Daily.

"Sweeney has escaped and Georgie is not a coward."

Col. W. T. Holt, of Crested Butte, was in the city yesterday.

Judge Williams was called to Cañon City yesterday on important legal business.

There will be a regular meeting of the Royal Arch Chapter this evening in Masonic hall.

The bill of exceptions in the Canty case has not as yet been filed with the clerk of the supreme court.

Alderman Noble returned Sunday from a two weeks' absence spent on his ranch at Living Springs.

Prof Sheldon and family started yesterday for North Cambridge, Mass., where they will spend the summer.

Both the Matt France and W. S. Jackson hose companies gave exhibition runs on Tejon street last evening.

There are a larger number of guests at the Manitou hotels just at present than there was at this time last year.

Mr. Charles Brower, of Georgetown, has been appointed manager of the Colorado Telephone company's affairs in this city, in place of Mr. G. H. Bosworth, resigned.

Rev. W. S. Hadolph, of Canon City, and formerly a student of Colorado college, is in the city assisting the services now being held in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Mr. G. S. Robbins yesterday took charge of G. W. Turner's jewelry stock. He represents both the creditors and the mortgagee, and will dispose of the stock so as to benefit both.

Dr. J. W. Collins has been prevailed upon to remove his office to Pueblo, where he will in the future practice his profession. The doctor's family will continue to reside in this city.

Mr. D. S. Covert, the western correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, is spending a few days with his family in this city.

Peter Mariani yesterday received a large invoice of Whitman's renowned candles, which have been on the road for some time.

The Manitou Cottage, at Manitou, under the proprietorship of Mrs. H. M. Johnson is becoming quite a popular resort. It is located on the road leading from the soda to the iron spring.

Mr. J. H. Hazleton, the manager of the Opera House, contemplates a visit to New York for the purpose of securing dates for Colorado Springs with all the leading attractions.

Mr. F. M. Cooper, the college correspondent of the Mountaineer, left yesterday for his home in Paxton, Ill., where he will remain until the opening of the fall term in September.

Mr. A. D. Craigie left Sunday morning for Leadville and the Gunnison country, where he will remain until the 15th inst. and then return to Pueblo and open up the hardware business.

The Hook and Ladder company are requested to meet this evening for practice at seven o'clock. Immediately following the practice run the company will hold their regular monthly meeting.

President Blanchard of the New York and Erie road, accompanied by a prominent party of eastern railroad men, spent Sunday and yesterday at Manitou. They came down from Denver on a special train.

Messrs. Crawford & Chase, the nurserymen, advertise for lady strawberry pickers. Their berries are now ripening rapidly and in a few days they will be able to supply the public with them through their agents, Messrs. Everleigh & Taylor.

Mr. Wright Huntington, who was here with the Langrish company at the opening of the Opera House, arrived in the city yesterday to join the Sheridan company. Mr. Huntington is a right clever actor and an old San Francisco journalist.

Poll tax to the amount of eight hundred dollars has already been collected and turned in to the city treasurer. Of this amount about \$400 was paid by work and the remainder in cash. About one-fifth of this amount was collected last year.

We desire to call the attention of some of our good sheep men to the advertisement of Colonel Holt in another column for a ranch foreman. The position is a good one and affords a fine opening for some ambitious young man with the requisite qualifications for success.

Captain W. B. Tuttle, the stationer of the Denver and Rio Grande, started yesterday for his home in Philadelphia. We hear it from pretty good authority that the captain will double up while absent and when he returns he will bring with him one of the Quaker City's fairest daughters.

By orders received at the Colorado Springs postoffice yesterday all the eastern mail that accumulates in the office after the 11:35 a. m. train south has gone, is sent south on train No. 3 which passes through here at 11 o'clock p. m. This change hastens the departure of afternoon mail for the east by about twelve hours.

Messrs. A. N. Wheeler, H. S. Clement and P. J. Williams start on June 20th for California and Washington Territory. The two former go to assume the management of a company of Chinese jugglers, while the latter will accept a responsible position on the California bureau of colored emigration. We take pleasure in commending them to the courtesies of the poor house commissioners.

Hardly a day passes that we do not hear complaints concerning the boldness of the gamblers and bunco steers at the Pueblo depot. One gentleman estimated that over fifty of them congregated at the depot upon the arrival of each and every train, and in many instances unsuspecting passengers are cheated out of various sums of money. It is about time that the Pueblo authorities took some steps to suppress this evil.

ALMOST VACATION.

Only a fortnight of examinations intervenes.

This week and next are the closing weeks of the spring term of the public schools of this city. The examinations will begin tomorrow and will continue until Friday of next week. Principal Parker has handed us the following schedule of examinations. For high school and grammar school the examinations will be as follows:

Wednesday, A. M. English literature, botany, 8th reading, 7th general lessons.
 Thursday, A. M. Astronomy, 6th language, 7th spelling, 8th spelling.
 Friday, A. M. 11th Latin, 6th general lessons, 10th history, 7th and 8th grammar.
 Monday, A. M. 6th geography, rhetoric, 7th geography, 8th history.
 Tuesday, A. M. 6th arithmetic, civil government, 10th Latin, 7th arithmetic, 1st session.
 Wednesday, A. M. 6th spelling, algebra, 7th arithmetic, 1st session, 7th arithmetic, 2nd session.
 Thursday, A. M. 6th reading, 8th arithmetic, 2nd session, 10th arithmetic, 7th reading.
 Friday, 10 A. M. Reports, 2 P. M. Graduation exercises.
 For the intermediate grades the following schedule will be observed:
 Friday, June 10. General lessons, Language, Geography.
 Tuesday, 3rd and 5th Arithmetic, A. M. 4th reading.
 Wednesday, 3rd and 5th spelling, P. M. 4th reading.
 Thursday, A. M. 3rd and 5th spelling, P. M. 3rd and 5th reading, 4th arithmetic.
 Friday, 10 A. M. Reports given.

ON THE WING

From Breckenridge to Kokomo.

A Fine Field Still Open for the Prospector.

From the regular correspondent of the GAZETTE. LEADVILLE, June 5, 1881.—A trip from Breckenridge down the Blue to Frisco, and thence up Ten Mile creek to Kokomo, is sufficiently interesting to thoroughly divert one's attention from the discomforts of traveling by open stage. We left Breckenridge at five o'clock in the morning, the cool, crisp mountain air calling for the comfort of overcoats. For many miles the road was dry and hard and our bronches treated us to their liveliest efforts. The Blue river extension of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad will have but few natural obstacles to overcome on this portion of its route. The survey stakes of the road were in sight for many miles down the valley. Placer mining has been successfully prosecuted for many years in this district. At intervals we could see the muddy waters rushing gleefully from their confinement in the flumes now actively working. Here and there we saw evidences of active prospecting, but on the whole were not impressed with the appearance of special enterprise in this direction. The scenery along this section of the Blue is not striking. The Park range on the left soon lowers its dignity and gives us an easy crossing from the Blue to Frisco, on Ten Mile creek.

Frisco is ten miles from Breckenridge and about sixteen from Kokomo. It is a fair little camp, with good prospects but without special activity at present. There are several promising mines in embryo close at hand, and it may be that later in the season a boom will strike the camp.

From Frisco up the creek to Kokomo the road is mostly in cañon. Here and there is a slight expansion into valley, but only at Wheeler's, eight miles from Frisco, is the opening sufficient to materially broaden the view. At this point we had a long vista up West Ten Mile creek, which, like the main stream, was much swollen by the melting snows. In many places along the route the water had trekked upon the road and rendered it almost impassable. The road is naturally rough, and in the winter very dangerous. We found no snow in the valley, but it was still resting along the heights on either side. The walls of the cañons are lofty and precipitous in places. The eye never tires of the varying glintings, now bright and cheery, with the glinting of sunlight on the snowy heights and dashing water-falls, and now gloomy and stern in the shadows of the narrower gorges. The swollen creek itself had no feature of tameness; its roar was the wild music of nature, an inspiration befitting the scene.

Much of the route still affords a fine field for the prospector. In many places good mineral indications were apparent where no pick has scratched the ground. There is but little active work in progress until Jack mountain is reached near Kokomo. The tide will rush down the valley in time. At Wheeler a prospector showed me a fine specimen of carbonate of iron which he had found on virgin ground a little below. He was going down to trace up the vein.

At intervals we passed the tented railroad camps of the D. & R. G. Work is being pushed as rapidly as possible with the limited force of laborers attainable. Several patches of the road below Kokomo are already graded. The route is very difficult in places, and it seems doubtful whether a sufficient force can be secured to complete the grading to Breckenridge before October. The grade from Kokomo to Frisco will average over one hundred feet to the mile. The cañons seem to a non-professional almost impracticable for a railroad, but the Denver & Rio Grande would scale the mountain tops if necessary.

J. L. LOOMIS.

Mr. T. H. Barowsky, a prominent lawyer of New York City, representing the Bald Mountain Mining Company, has been visiting Mr. H. A. Wilson and expresses himself as particularly pleased with our city. He says "no matter whereby business interests might be in the state my residence should be here," and this was uttered after having visited every important city in the state. Mr. Barowsky left yesterday for the Tin Cup district, where he has some mining interests.

CITY COUNCIL.

Their Regular Monthly Meeting.

The city council convened in the council room, in Union block, last evening, with Mayor France in the chair, and present Aldermen Wilson, Walker, Hinebaugh and Noble. Only the usual routine of business was transacted, nothing special coming up before the meeting except the consideration of several petitions for citizens for the extension of water mains.

Messrs. John Wanless, S. E. Sessions, J. L. Parker and others asked for the extension of the mains on Cache La Poudre, El Paso, Roger and Corona streets.

Messrs. E. J. Cone, I. F. Carolus, J. S. Shadrick and others respectfully requested that they, the students of blocks 229, 230, 231 and 232, desist from the extension of the water main, east on 6th street, or south on Oak street, as their necessities may demand.

Henry Wagner, James Carter and Mrs. Margaretta Oiler asked for the extension of the pipes to block 233, a distance of 198 feet, they agreeing to take water and pay for the same. The board took no action in regard to the above petitions, but referred them to the committee on waterworks.

City Clerk McGovern stated that Mr. Scott's plumbing license had expired, and the council ordered its renewal.

The city clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for taping water mains.

The resignation of police officer H. S. Clement was received and accepted.

Alderman Wilson moved that a committee

consisting of the mayor and two aldermen be instructed to procure a suitable room for the exclusive use of the council, and purchase such furniture as may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of the board. The motion was carried and Mayor France selected Aldermen Wilson and Walker to act with him in the matter.

After auditing and allowing the usual monthly bills, a list of which is given below, the council adjourned.

Charles Walker	\$ 61.22
N. V. McNeel	8.55
Giddings & Stillman	85.02
S. N. Woods	2.50
John Pixley	6.00
J. L. Marston & Co.	10.50
A. N. Wheeler	7.25
Gas Co.	110.80
Giles Crissey	9.40
N. W. Bacon	1.00
R. H. Buckingham	5.00
A. J. Downing	1.00
Subsides	17.00
Giles Crissey	19.80
Salaries water department	73.05
Labor on ditch	13.45
E. P. Howbert	195.75
Rents	35.00
Salaries water department	115.00
Platt & Clifford	18.45
Durker & Lee	9.00
A. A. McGovern	30.00

W. E. SHERIDAN.

A Short Season of Legitimate Drama Assured.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan, who has made such a favorable impression here, and whose reputation as a tragedian is national, remains in Colorado Springs this week rehearsing preparatory to a starting tour in the legitimate. Our citizens having learned this fact through the columns of the GAZETTE, have expressed a general desire to witness Mr. Sheridan in some of his great characterizations. This desire took shape yesterday and resulted in the following correspondence:

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 6th.
 MR. W. E. SHERIDAN.

Dear Sir:—We the undersigned citizens of Colorado Springs, appreciating your great ability and reputation as a tragedian, take the liberty of requesting you to favor us with an opportunity of seeing you in some of your great creations before you leave our city. Hoping you will find it convenient to grant our request,

We remain yours respectfully,
 MATT FRANCE, W. M. STRICKLER,
 E. J. EATON, A. SUTTON,
 J. H. BACON, E. I. PRICE,
 A. L. LAWTON, THOS. C. PARRISH,
 A. STEINBOFF, WM. S. JACKSON,
 C. E. NYROU, D. J. MARTIN,
 GEO. J. BULL, J. E. HENDLEY,
 A. S. WELCH, L. C. DAVIS,
 F. L. MARTIN, JAS. A. HART,
 T. J. KELLOGG, J. F. ATHERTON,
 W. F. TILTON, JACOB BERRY,
 A. J. BLESS, R. G. PEERY,
 WALT SMITH, R. F

DEAD IN HIS BED.

A Young Man Cuts His Throat.

The Whole Affair Wrapped in the Deepest Mystery.

Last evening about fifteen minutes after nine two gentlemen stepped into the editorial room of the GAZETTE and inquired who was the city coroner, and where he could be found. Upon being questioned as to who required the services of the coroner, he stated that a man who had for several days past been in the employ of Judge Corcoran, had committed suicide by cutting his throat.

A reporter of the GAZETTE at once proceeded to the residence of Judge Corcoran, on South Nevada avenue, where he learned the following particulars in the case. Late Friday morning a man, giving the name of John Gillette, called at Judge Corcoran's office, in Bennett Brothers' building, in search of employment, saying that he was ready and willing to do most anything. The judge seeing that the young man was earnest in what he was saying, told him that his wife was in need of a man to help her do some house cleaning, and if he was willing to accept that kind of work he would take him to the house. Gillette brightened up in the face when he ascertained that he could at least get temporary employment, and he seemed only too glad to accept Judge Corcoran's offer. He proceeded at once to Judge Corcoran's residence where he was given some light work about the house. It seems that previous to the time that he made application at Judge Corcoran's office for work, he had been boarding at the Empire house on Cascade avenue, also at the Spaulding house. Saturday evening last, after completing his work, Mrs. Corcoran offered to pay him for the services rendered, but Gillette refused to accept the money tendered him, saying that he considered his board sufficient remuneration for the work he had done. Mrs. Corcoran rather insisted on his taking the money, but he declined to do so. Early in the evening, Mrs. Corcoran, who was very well pleased with the way in which the young man acted and performed his work, told him that it was useless for him to be paying board at the hotel, and if he wished he could remove his trunk to the house, and remain there until he had secured some permanent employment. Gillette accepted this proposition and had his trunk removed from the hotel, but instead of placing it in the room set aside for his use he persisted in leaving it on the back porch, where it still remains. Mrs. Corcoran had upon several occasions noticed that Gillette was at times melancholy and indisposed, but as he was in poor health nothing was thought of it. Yesterday morning he complained of being unwell and intimated that he would have to consult a physician, but did not do so. He was around the house as usual during the day, performing light chores and assisting Mrs. Corcoran in various ways.

About 5 o'clock last evening Gillette said that he felt tired and unwell, and asked Mrs. Corcoran if there was anything more for him to do; if not he would lay down for a while. Mrs. Corcoran remarked that she expected a little company of visitors in during the evening, and that she would want him to get some ice out of the cellar, but that she would call him when she wanted him. Instead of going to his room he remained around the house until 8 o'clock, at which time he brought a lamp into the sitting room, where the family with several friends were engaged in playing whist. As Gillette turned to leave the room one of the ladies complimented him on the excellent manner in which he had cleaned the lamp, which compliment he acknowledged with a pleasant smile as he closed the door. This was the last time that John Gillette was seen alive.

The family still continued at their game of whist, little thinking that in the room just above their heads John Gillette was lying in the agonies of death. Shortly before nine o'clock Mrs. Corcoran having need for the ice heretofore spoken of entered the kitchen and opening the door at the foot of the steps leading up to Gillette's room she called him by name but received no reply. Her calls were repeated several times with the same result, and seeing that the lamp was burning brightly in John's room, she ascended the stairs and entered the room thinking to awake him from his sound sleep. He was lying face downward and upon his cot with his clothes still on. Mrs. Corcoran stepped to the side of the cot and placing her hand upon his shoulder gave him a slight shake, at the same time calling him by name. Imagine her surprise when a glittering razor covered with blood slid from his hand upon the white pillow beneath his head.

One glance more told the story, for the pillow and sheet under his head were covered with blood. Mrs. Corcoran rushed to the room below and gave the alarm. For a moment all was consternation, and we can safely say that a game of whist never came to a more speedy conclusion. The gentlemen proceeded to the room above to ascertain for a certainty whether the man was really dead, as Mrs. Corcoran was so frightened at the ghastly sight that she did not wait to learn. Although the body was still warm, there was not the slightest movement of the heart or pulse.

Judge Corcoran and Captain Givens started out immediately with the intention of notifying the coroner, and called at the residence of Judge Corcoran the GAZETTE reporter visited the room in which the dreadful deed had been committed and where the ghastly remains still laid. When first entering the room there was nothing that would convey the impression that anything unusual had happened. To the left of the door, as one entered, stood the cot on which the self-murderer lay, while to the left was a small table on which the lamp burned brightly. The dead man lay with his back to those who entered, and with the exception of the bloody

razor which lay in plain sight on the pillow at his head, not a trace of blood could be seen. Only by leaning over the remains could the horrors of the situation be realized. A large pool of blood had gathered upon the bed clothes, and more was trickling from a ghastly gash in the throat, extending almost from ear to ear. The features of the dead man pictured but little agony, and it was apparent that he had died comparatively easy.

Just as the reporter turned to leave the room he discovered a sheet of note paper upon which was some writing laying on the stand beneath the lamp. It proved to be a letter written by the deceased and the following is an exact copy:

COLORADO SPRINGS, 1881.
FRIEND OF COLORADO:—I've done no murder and no stealing, don't know what should be treated so. If I have said or slurred against god and men, god will forgive but not men. Mr. Givens please send my money and clothes to my brother in Lafayette, Ind.
The letter contained no signature, and was written regardless of grammatical construction and spelling. Gillette is a native of Sweden and is about thirty years of age. He has two brothers living in Indiana, where he lived before coming to Colorado. The deceased was in the employ of Captain Givens on his ranch for several months, and the Captain says that he never had a more faithful or industrious man to work for him. An inquest will be held to-day.

From Wednesday's Daily.

THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE.

The Great Alpine Tunnel of Colorado.

GUNNISON CITY, June 2, 1881.

This country so far, yet so fascinating to the outside world, will soon be brought to its very doors. With mineral and agricultural lands second to none upon the American continent, we are destined in the near future to come proudly to the front as one of the best settled and best developed sections of Colorado. The advent of the railway will be the incentive to cause this desirable state of affairs which is sure to ensue. The South park road has already pushed its way from the capital of the state to near the summit of the backbone of the continent—11,500 feet above tide—through some of the most magnificent scenery in America, and in a few weeks more the workmen who have so long been toiling on either side of the range in the tunnel will be able to shake hands and converse with each other. Less than three hundred feet more of boring now remain to complete the tunnel which has been in progress day and night for the past two years. Work is still progressing satisfactorily on both ends of the tunnel, with several daily shifts. Nearly all the heavy grading is finished from Alpine to this city, except in a few places. Several gangs of men are working between Parlin's and the tunnel, and all the grading between Parlin's and here yet to be done can be finished in two weeks, ready for the ties and iron. The entire road bed between Alpine and Gunnison will be finished as soon as the tunnel is completed. All the ties are out, ready for distribution along the entire line, as soon as it is in suitable condition for them. The distance from Gunnison to the end of the South Park track is about forty-five miles, and we expect soon to hear of some rapid track laying on this line. The company is working along quietly without making any noise, and before any of us are aware of it the whole line will be completed, and the cars running into this city.

Hon. Otto Mears, member of the Ute commission, who was recently here on his way to Los Pinos agency, stated that it is expected the Indians will all be removed in four to six weeks. If land suitable for them can be obtained in Colorado, they will remain within our borders; if not, they will be settled on lands in Utah. The commission expects to take ten chiefs with them to pick out and locate the lands for the Indians. Fourteen companies of Uncle Sam's boys are now en route to Los Pinos, nine of infantry and five of cavalry, the whole in command of Gen. McKenzie, the renowned Indian fighter. The Utes must now go—peaceably if possible—if not, they will be turned over to Gen. McKenzie, who has sufficient number of men in his command to carry out the agreement to the letter.

From all parts of the county come most flattering reports as to discoveries and developments made upon mineral lands. During the past winter Elk Mountain Consolidated Gold and Silver mining company have completed six hundred feet of tunneling and have cut several blind leads that look quite promising. The long tunnel, now in five hundred feet, is intended to cut the Silver Jewel and Palmer Boy lodes. The former is expected to be reached by the middle of the present month and the latter by the middle of July, to reach which one hundred feet of cutting is still required. Both veins are looking nicely and show mineral of high grade. The tunnels will enable the company to work to advantage all the seasons of the year, and some rich developments will undoubtedly be made in that section during the present summer. In fine, the Gunnison country contains more than enough gold and silver to pay the national debt, and with proper development a showing will be made that must of necessity astonish the civilized world. Coal, iron and copper largely abound, and as the rails are thrown forward great manufacturing establishments and flourishing towns and cities will spring up to add to our substantial advancement.

HOW HERSEE DIED.

He "Bobbed up Serenely" Once Too Often.

The Central City Register-Call says: The Soldene comic opera company left Georgetown by the early train for Central, this morning; while awaiting the up train for Central at the forks of the creek, a member of the company met his death, whether premeditated or not is a serious question.

Just as the up train for Georgetown had drawn up, Wm. Clive Hersee, one of the troupe, advanced out on the bridge, and meeting Miss Souverville, one of the lady members of the company, in a jocular manner bid her

good-bye. Climbing over the railing of the bridge he jumped into the creek. The water is very high at present and the current very strong at this point. The alarm was given. It was evident from his struggles that he wished to reach the bank. He had on a linen duster at the time. He was carried rapidly down the stream, struggling violently, but never uttered a word. When about 200 yards below the station he managed to get his duster off, and made a desperate struggle, when a fresh force of the current struck him, and he was swept violently downward.

Several parties followed the body down the creek about a mile when it finally disappeared.

Mr. Hersee was the husband of Miss Maggie Duggan, also a member of the company. It is stated, but we do not vouch for the statement, that his domestic relations were not of the most congenial character; that he had frequent difficulties with his wife, who finally was forced to refuse to live with him. He was a man of irascible temper and sour disposition. They have one child.

The theory is that suicide was not premeditated but that mistaking the character of the creek, he endeavored to work upon his wife's feelings by a seeming desire for death. His body has not been found at the present writing.

A CLEVER PORTRAIT.

Picture of W. E. Sheridan as Richelieu. Last evening there was presented in the show window of F. E. Robinson, on the corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, one of the most clever portraits that we have ever seen. It was a picture of Mr. W. E. Sheridan in the character of Richelieu. The work is a good one, and reflects much credit upon the artist who has so truthfully represented the lineaments of the great actor.

EMOTIONAL INSANITY.

An Alleged Poem Composed by Lightning.

The night operator of the Western Union telegraph office was seized last evening with an attack of poetry. He says that the brass band in the next room affected him in a very peculiar manner, and that he was compelled to express his feelings in rhythmic form. The poem which he handed to us trots along as follows:

Still so serenely o'er me stealing,
Methinks I'll never forget the feeling,
When sitting in the twilight gloom
That hushed band begins to groan.
Receiving from a box relay
With wires crossed and spluttering away;
Just as I begin to pray
That terrible fate begins to fray.
Like the spirit of some departed mute,
Or a small boy turned away from school,
When he kind and take the bass
From this cold world to a warmer place,
When he must make a blessed relief
In weeping and waiting and enshining of teeth;
And be in a place where there are no ladies,
A place named recently, with politeness, Hades.

Dramatic and Very Personal.

An interesting little item comes floating down from the secluded retreats of Canon City, which, with characteristic modesty, has prevented it from becoming known before. It seems that during the engagement of the Langrishe troupe in Colorado Springs, one of the company, who has since become a prominent manager (and is located less than a thousand miles from here) received during an entertainment in which he took a prominent part a large basket filled with floral gifts, called from the neighboring grocery, to which was attached a complimentary card with the donors' names. The reception was so unexpected that a sudden blush of embarrassment, the first ever seen there, mounted to the cheek of the favored disciple of the sock and buskin. He still preserves the card, and doubtless wondrous with much pressing, show it to interested beholders. For further particulars see card in Dramatic News.

Billy Le Roy's Brother.

Last week General Cameron received a letter from Iowa which sets at rest all question concerning the identity of the man hung with LeRoy by the promptly acting citizens of Del Norte. The letter is as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 25th is at hand and contents noted. In reply, will say, Silas Pond a brother of Arthur Pond, let this place on Saturday, April 9th, a few days previous to your arrival here. No one knows anything about where he went that can help. He was a man I should say five feet, ten inches in height; dark complexion and about twenty-eight years old. I also learned the initials of his name, S. P., were inscribed in ink on his right arm. He came here last fall, and worked during the winter for a farmer near town. He was considered a good land, civil, and not suspected of being a rough character or a bad man in any way.

I am now fully convinced that Billy LeRoy was here about that time and that his brother Silas Pond was in company with him, and that the man, Sam Porter, who was hung with Billy LeRoy at Del Norte, was no other than the brother Silas Pond.

I am heartily glad they are out of it, though I am not in favor of lynching but in this case the citizens of that section of the country are certainly justified in the act. Should you get further light as to his identity, I should be pleased to hear from you.

Respectfully, etc.

F. K.
General Cameron said, when the reporter had read the letter: "Now, when I was down in Del Norte, I examined the body of the fellow hung with Billy LeRoy, and I found upon his right forearm, marked in India ink, two hands gripped. Beneath them were the letters S. P. and then underneath them the date 1880, so I think this settles the fact of the identity of the second principal in the Del Norte lynching."

There will be a sweepstakes trotting race at Terry's track, one week from next Saturday, in which several of our leading trotters will participate.

Since the discovery of paying mineral in the Eureka mine on Cheyenne mountain quite a number of mining locations have been filed with the county clerk. An old miner gave it as his opinion yesterday that some of the richest developments ever made in Colorado would be made in this vicinity within the next year.

TROUBLE ON THE BORDER.

White Outlaws Establish a Reign of Terror.

Well Armed and Well Mounted Desperadoes.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday prints the following about the troubles down south: "Yesterday our townsman John M. Waldron, Esq., returned from a somewhat extended trip in the southwestern portion of the state. Mr. Waldron informs us that an absolute reign of terror exists in the vicinity of Costilla, Anarago, Durango, Antonita, Chama and Pagosa Springs, owing to the presence of large numbers of armed desperadoes, who presumably belong to the Stockton and Allison gangs, and who it seems have recently turned themselves loose to plunder, rob, murder and outrage the innocent, hard working settlers of the country. The desperadoes are all well armed and well mounted, and their force is such that they absolutely defy the officers of the law. Stage coaches and pedestrians are held up on the public roads in broad daylight and compelled to shell out, and should the victim offer the least resistance he is shot down like a dog, and left to rot where he fell. When this sport grows monotonous, the worthies have a habit of riding into the principal towns and appropriating whatever strikes their fancy, whether it be a bank, a dry goods store, or a yard of mules. The consequences found to result from this regime of lawlessness are already visible. The residents there engaged in honest business are impoverished and terror-stricken, and but one of two alternatives is presented, either the lawless element must be subdued, or else decent people will be obliged to leave the country. Capital and immigration has been virtually suspended, and business of every description has received a serious drawback. Referring to these outrages the last number of the Alamogosa Independent says: 'Within the last week these parties have robbed several of our citizens, among others J. H. Voorhies, a merchant at Pagosa Springs, and we are reliably informed that a large gang of these outlaws are now in this county, and if not properly apprehended we may experience the same baneful effects from their terrorism as complained of in Rio Arriba county, New Mexico. In fact the daring deeds of these outlaws have already deterred hundreds of people from settling in La Plata county and the western portion of this country. Sheriff Smith should take immediate steps to secure their arrest, and call upon the governor for all necessary assistance to effect it. The governor should also take hold of this matter without further notifications than that contained in Governor Wallace's communication, as he is just as much bound to see that the law is obeyed as the sheriff, and more so in the present instance as the latter is powerless to cope with so strong a combination and order can only be restored by prompt and decisive action on the part of our state authorities.'

"There is little doubt that the devil has broke loose in the lower country, and our state authorities should lose no time in taking decisive measures. The reward offered for the apprehension of Allison and his gang is virtually a dead letter, as the law-abiding portion of the community are numerically unable to cope with the thieves, while the reward offered is not large enough to cover the necessary expenses even if this were. But one course remains, and that is for Governor Pitkin to organize a sufficient force of militia and send them into the field with instructions to hunt high and low, and stay there until every desperado is lodged in jail, or still better, spread out as a banquet on some side bill for the turkey buzzards. Owing to the vigorous measures instituted by Governor Wallace, of New Mexico, lawlessness is about checked in that territory, but as the principal criminals seem to have fled to Colorado for protection, we should forthwith organize and place them between two fires. The situation is growing desperate and admits of no delay. It is not the Ute, but the beetle-browed free-lance, vagabond desperado, who is raising a rumpus this time, and he should be promptly and effectually suppressed at the hands of the state militia. If there is any such thing as an emergency requiring their presence, that emergency seems to exist at the present writing in the southwestern portion of the state."

From Thursday's Daily.

SHOT BUT NOT FATALITY.

Mr. A. F. Goodrich of this City Has a Narrow Escape.

Mr. A. F. Goodrich, of this city, came very near losing his life yesterday at the hands of a desperado. Mr. Goodrich is now in Espanola, where he has a store, and to which place he often goes to look after his business. The first information of the shooting was received in this city yesterday morning by telegraph. The dispatch was addressed to Mr. H. A. True, of this city, and was sent by the agent of the Barlow & Sanderson Stage company at Espanola. The Mr. Cherry mentioned in the dispatch is a partner of Mr. Goodrich. The dispatch was as follows:

ESPAÑOLA, June 8th.

H. A. TRUE, Esq.:—Send Cherry to Espanola. Goodrich is shot. Not dangerously. Desperadoes in town. CHARLES CALL.

A reporter of the GAZETTE interviewed the conductor of the 4 o'clock train from the south yesterday afternoon, and obtained some further facts. The conductor had passed through Espanola and had learned the particulars of the affair.

It seems that Mr. Goodrich had had a man in his employ who he had discharged for drunkenness. Yesterday morning the man came into the store accompanied by an accomplice, and pointing a revolver at Mr. Goodrich told him to hold up his hands. Mr. Goodrich declined to submit

tamely to being robbed, and seizing a chair flung it at his late clerk's head. The man responded by firing his revolver and inflicting a flesh wound in Mr. Goodrich's abdomen. The two men then turned and fled, Mr. Goodrich firing a shot after them as they went, but missing them. He at once gave the alarm and the people turned out in pursuit of the would-be assassins and chased them down the railroad. They succeeded in overtaking the man who shot at Mr. Goodrich and they killed him. The other fellow made his escape.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. True received another dispatch from the station agent at Espanola, to the following effect:

ESPAÑOLA, June 8th.

H. A. TRUE, Esq.:—Mr. Goodrich will be all right in a few days. He had a pretty close call, though. He is receiving good attendance. VAN SICKLE.

The many friends of Mr. Goodrich in this city will rejoice in his escape from assassination, and will heartily join in congratulating him on his good fortune.

MINING IN CHEYENNE.

Searching for Mineral in our Neighboring Mountain.

Cheyenne mountain has long been a field for prospectors who have scratched its surface without any very startling result. The mountain is certainly full of mineral, but the main lead has not yet been struck. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE for December 9, 1876, has the following among its mining notes: "The few who have kept at work through the summer and fall on the gold and galena bearing veins discovered nearly a year ago on Cheyenne mountain and along the several branches of Cheyenne creek, are more than ever confident that depth alone is required to show that there are as rich and valuable mines in the vicinity of Colorado Springs as are found in any other portions of the state now celebrated for their mines. And we have not a number who left this in the spring for other districts, who are now back, more hopeful than ever from the experience and knowledge obtained in the districts to which they went of finding valuable mines here. Work is about to be resumed at Manitou and at other points along the mountains for the purpose of testing their worth."

ELEGANT REGALIA.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan's Wardrobe Attracting Much Attention.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan has the handsomest Shakespearian wardrobe that we have ever seen. Some parts of it are now on exhibition in the show window of Robinson's drug store. The window where these elegant costumes are displayed is the center of attraction. People stand before it and gaze upon the regalia of Louis the Eleventh, the scarlet of Richelieu and the kingly trappings of Macbeth. The wardrobe is really superb, and will repay a careful inspection. Mr. Sheridan has invested much money in dressing whatever classical parts he plays with historical accuracy. His make up is always correct and one takes a very valuable object lesson in history who sees Mr. Sheridan in the legitimate drama. Those who love the creations of Shakespeare, and those who are pleased with elegant spectacular effects, will be fully satisfied during the engagement of Mr. Sheridan in society plays. We have never been required to say any severe words of Mr. Sheridan. He is a gentleman of intellect, joined with his physical gifts, makes him one of the tragedians whose names were never born to die.

Coroner's Verdict on the Suicide.

Coroner Stewart empaneled a jury yesterday morning to render a verdict on the death of James Gyllenstein, who committed suicide at Judge Cochran's residence on Tuesday night. After listening to the testimony of John Himebaugh, Judge Cochran and John Cochran, the jury rendered the following verdict:

STATE OF COLORADO,
El Paso County.

An inquisition holden at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, on the 8th day of June, 1881, before G. H. Stewart, coroner of said county, upon the dead body of John Gyllenstein, lying upon the bed, by the persons whose names are hereto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say the said John Gyllenstein came to his death by a razor in his own hands while in a state of mental derangement. In testimony whereof the said persons have hereunto set their hands this day and year aforesaid.

WILLIAM STARK, JOHN POTTER,
CLARK LAWTON, L. C. DANA,
R. R. TAYLOR, C. T. BARTON.

Open Air Gospel Meetings.

An open air gospel meeting will be held this evening in front of the postoffice at 7.15, conducted by Walter Rudolph, the churches and singers of the city co-operating. Both ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Service will not occupy more than 45 minutes.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending June 8th, 1881:

Marsh, Charles
Mosely, Miss Gertrude
Paine, W. H.
Pamperin, Henry
Powers, Henry
Sherwood, James W.
Smith, George A.
Stevens, Mrs. Emma
Thies, John
White, William J.
Worth, C. J.
Baker, Miss E. A.
Bursley, Maggie E.
Brookman, Laura
Brown, G. T.
Clark, L. W.
Clyde, E. J.
Church, Fred.
Burns, J. F.
Gaylord, Cap.
Harvey, E. R.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E. I. PRICE, P. M.

The Leadville agent of the Denver & Rio Grande reports that his ticket sales for that station during the month of May amounted to \$15,000. Mr. J. M. Ellison, our local agent, reports that he sold during the month of May \$11,000 worth of tickets, and checked nearly 1,200 pieces of baggage. Thus it will be seen that our ticket business amounts to nearly as much as the Leadville business.

The Edouin Sparks company will be the attraction at the Opera House next week.

Messrs. Clement & Russell have mounted O'Brien's darkies upon a new stone base.

The Matt Francis Hose company made an excellent exhibition run on Tejon street last evening.

Mr. Jack Lurgish, the theatrical manager, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Leadville.

Mr. J. H. Hazleton, the manager of the Opera House, returned last evening from a business trip to Denver.

It appears that there is more travel on the night trains on the Denver and Rio Grande than there is on the day trains.

The D. & R. G. Base Ball club practice nightly on the vacant lots just east of the railroad offices on Huefano streets.

Mr. T. P. Bunell and wife, who have been spending some time in California, and Washington territory, returned to the city yesterday.

Mr. Walter Bird, well known to many of our citizens, was quite seriously injured several days ago by being thrown from his horse.

No-one should miss seeing Mr. W. E. Sheridan as Richelieu, at the Opera House to-morrow night. This is one of his strongest characters.

There will be a regular meeting of Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F., this evening. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. J. F. V. Skiff, city editor of the Denver Tribune, is sojourning for a few days at the Manitou house, Manitou. He is accompanied by his wife.

General W. J. Palmer, Hon. H. A. Risley and wife and Major Garner were among the passengers on the north bound express yesterday afternoon.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan's Shakespearian wardrobe, which is on exhibition in Robinson's show window, attracted considerable attention yesterday.

Colorado Springs is beginning to assume quite a metropolitan appearance with its net work of telegraph and telephone wires stretching out in all directions.

After thoroughly investigating the case, District Attorney Ballinger very sensibly nolleed the indictment against the Buena Vista Herald. It seems to have been a malicious prosecution.

President Blanchard, of the Erie road, who, with a party of friends has been spending the past few days at Manitou, left yesterday in a special car attached to the morning express for the south.

The fine vacant property of Mr. Irving Howbert, situated on the northwest corner of Tejon and Bijou streets, and fronting on Acadia place, was sold yesterday by Mr. F. G. Howe to a gentleman from New York for the sum of \$4,500.

Oliver N. Ellsworth, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, entered into rest on June 8th, 1881, at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Funeral from the residence of Colonel Skinner, at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day (June 9).

We learned yesterday from a gentleman who was at the spring round-up of cattle in the mountains, that the cow boys found 107 dead cattle in and around an old log cabin in Summit Park. Fifty of the one hundred and seven were inside of the cabin.

"Celeste," the wonderful pianist and organist will give an entertainment at the Presbyterian church this evening. "Celeste" performs on the piano and organ separately, or both combined, with full musical facilities. Besides her classical display she will amuse by giving imitations of the harp, banjo, Irish bag pipes, etc.

The Union Pacific base ball club, of Omaha, Nebraska, have challenged the Denver & Rio Grande club to play a game of ball in this city on July 4th, and the D. & R. G. boys have accepted it. The game will probably be played at Terry's trotting course if suitable arrangements can be made. This promises to be one of the most exciting games ever played in Colorado, as both sides are constituted of excellent material.

The brother of John Gyllenstein, who committed suicide at Judge Cochran's on Tuesday night, has been telegraphed to as to what disposition should be made of the property of the deceased. Besides the trunk and satchel a pocket-book was found in the pocket of the deceased containing about \$6 in cash and a deposit check on the People's Bank of \$304.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendants upon Indigestion. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles \$4. Accredited Physicians and Chemists supply with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEXTER & Co., 46 Dey St. New York.

NOTE:—Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

Castoria - 35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for infants and young children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For pains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

From Friday's Daily.

S. A. Shell left for Los Angeles, California, yesterday, via the Southern Pacific.

From pretty good authority that the hanging of Carty takes place on the 11th, a private execution.

are spreaded nights for moonlight but the young folks do not seem to mind the opportunity.

tourists are beginning to flock in thickly and the hotel men both here and out are consequently happy.

the Opera House to-night with Sheridan in the title character, and by an excellent company.

citizens of Colorado Springs intend to take the Fourth of July? If so, some could be taken at once in the matter.

monthly meeting of the Matt company will be held this evening. Members are requested to be present.

from present prospects there will be a contest between the hose companies silver trumpet on the Fourth of July.

A. True started on the morning yesterday for Santa Fe and El Paso, expecting to remain absent six weeks.

so far escaped the customary showers and washouts. Last year ended during the latter part of June first of July.

Maldon, Thatcher, Irving W. Stau, Colonel Fitch of Pueblo, who have been several days at Manitou, returned home yesterday.

was received to the telegram sent by Hamilton's brother in Indiana, and is undecided as to what disposition of the property of the deceased.

sheet for Sheridan's opening night before the public at E. P. Howells, at nine o'clock yesterday, and a number of seats were disposed.

estate market seems unusually active many of the most desirable vacant city are being bought up by those template building fine houses on

are formerly occupied by A. Sutton is being leased by Johnson & Mayer a market. Mr. Johnson, the senior of the firm, has just severed a trip with Mr. Brigham.

Spangler, of Arapahoe county, passed on the morning express yesterday on the penitentiary at Canon City a number of persons convicted at term of the district court at Denver.

Charles Craig, the artist, has just completed in oil of W. E. Sheridan, as Richelieu. It was placed on exhibition in the drug store yesterday, and was pronounced a splendid piece of art.

ears that there is a mineral belt from Silver Cliff to Golden, and on considerable prospecting is being done. Some are working near Cheyenne, while others are sinking shafts in Erie.

ack, the manager of Haverly's Masinists, is the captain of the base ball nine which played with the Queen City at Denver yesterday.

Mr. Mack will be remembered by the Colorado Springs people as the of the Church Choir Pinatone which appeared here last summer. He Haverly's pet managers.

in Graves, the proprietor of Pascoe's restaurant, is having many improvements made in and about his place. The dining room has been enlarged and is now in the hands of the decorator has been introduced into the and everything that could in the to the comfort of the guests has been The captain is thoroughly conversant hotel business, and will be found a not gentlemanly host.

S. I. K. Funk & Co., publishers at 12 Dry street, New York, have received from their press a revised edition of H. C. Conant's Popular History of Bible Translation. This work gives the history of Bible revision from the Wycliffe to the present time. Dr. J. W. Holmes says of this work: "It is as good as a novel and beyond all comparison the best work of the kind ever written. The book is issued in popular form sold for 50 cents in paper and \$1 in

derable interest seems to be manifested in the trotting race between some of our horses at Terry's race course one week ago. The race will be mile heats, to in three, for a purse of \$150; seven to the first, fifty to the second, and five to third, owners to drive their horses. The horses named for the race are: "Flora," Hurdley's "Baby," "Wyoming Maid" and Taylor's "Wood," all of which have good records.

few days ago we stated that the Ben would give an excursion to Manitou June 15th, and that they had extended invitation to Company A of this city to them at Manitou and participate in the picnic. At a recent meeting of Company A decided to meet them at Manitou with a lot of music and contribute as best they to the entertainment of the Zouaves there. One of the features of the day is a complimentary dinner extended by Company A to the Zouaves and their military at the Manitou house.

By all means see Mr. W. E. Sheridan at the Opera House to-night in the character of Richelieu.

Mr. Parker County's attorney was in the city yesterday preparing the bill of exceptions which will probably be filed with the clerk of the supreme court to-day. It is now thought by some that a *supercedens* will be granted by the supreme court which will still further defer the hanging of Carty.

Sheriff Smith yesterday presented his very worthy deputy, Mr. L. C. Dana, with a handsome Hopkins & Allen revolver. The revolver is of the latest and most improved pattern and will be found a formidable weapon. Dana is as proud of the gift as a small boy would be of a new jack-knife, and Sheriff Smith knows who is deserving and who appreciates these gifts.

Strawberry Show.

The El Paso County Horticultural society proposes to have an exhibition of strawberries at its meeting on to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the council rooms. All growers of strawberries are invited to bring samples of their berries to the fair. A number of growers have agreed to contribute, and many varieties of berries will be on exhibition. The public are cordially invited to be present.

Day by day the disturbance in Ireland increases in magnitude. Our dispatches this morning are suggestive. The riots have not as yet assumed great proportions, but they are serious enough to cause general comment and alarm.

It is hardly possible that the report of a bribe being given of \$25,000 for a vote in favor of Depew is true. In the first place it is a sum rarely given for such a favor; and secondly the one offering such a sum would hardly do so until sure of his man.

Annual Indian troubles have commenced. Another outbreak among the Utes is said to be only a question of time. Already, as our dispatches relate, a body of Utes on the war path have been attacked and severely punished for their misdeeds. We can now see, perhaps, how the new Secretary of the Interior will decide the Indian question.

We are happy to announce that private executions are to take place in this city. It is right that this should be so. Our citizens are unanimous in favor of having hangings witnessed by only a few, or by those required by law to see that the sentence is carried into effect. In this question the GAZETTE has had its opinion strongly endorsed by the people of this and other cities, while the leading papers have unanimously agreed with us. We are sure that the decision of our sheriff will be considered a wise one.

The riots reported by desperadoes in Colorado are more disgraceful than those in Ireland. The Irish have cause for their acts; but in this state the misdeeds of a few outlaws who rob and murder at will have no cause, and they should be suppressed without mercy. Governor Pitkin owes it to the whole state to see that these cowardly offenders are hunted down and utterly annihilated. They are doing much to check our growth. They disturb and rob those who are adding to our wealth by honest labor, and they render property insecure and life uncertain. It is no time for half measures. They must go, or our new towns will become so unsafe that they will be deserted. A man hesitates to embark his fortune where danger lurks. The governor can command the gratitude of the people, irrespective of party, if he will only turn his attention to this subject, and with the force at his command run out every cur who renders life and property unsafe.

The policy of the czar is a mystery. Alexander constantly disappoints public expectation. When he ascended the throne many looked for a coldness between the royal families of Russia and England; and the retirement of Melekov and appointment of Ignatieff was supposed to mean the adoption of a stern repression policy. But again the world has been disappointed. And the policy of England is no less contradictory and mysterious in dealing with the Irish question. When the coercion act was passed it was naturally supposed that the lord lieutenant of Ireland would act with firmness and adopt severe and automatic measures. He certainly has the power under this and the Arms act to arrest indiscriminately, and yet the leaders of the land league and all other disturbers of public peace are hardly molested. It is true that a few are arrested, but there is not the whole sale suppression which was naturally expected. England certainly had the power to quell the disturbances in Ireland at once, but beyond a mere show of authority nothing is done.

QUEBEC.

Our despatches relate that a terrible conflagration has visited the romantic city of Quebec. It seems that the city proper has not been damaged, but the fire has confined itself to the suburb of St. John.

Quebec is the most important city, next to Montreal, in British North America. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The former comprises the walled city, with two suburbs, St. Louis and St. John, which extend southward and westward along the plateau upon which is the renowned citadel and monument to Wolfe. The St. John suburb consists of houses built mostly of wood. The streets are narrow, and it is likely that the loss will be severe, as the fire will encounter no serious obstacle.

It will be a matter of congratulation to all lovers of the old and the curious that the conflagration has not attacked the city proper. Whoever has visited Quebec will never forget its charms. It rests on a high plateau which rises from the water's edge. The houses of the old and new town cluster respectively on the top and sides of the elevation. High over the roof of the old town houses is the citadel. Looking from its broad walls a magnificent view spreads out at one's feet. Below lie the ancient portions of the city with the quaint medieval streets and dwellings.

The river, broad, deep, placid and alive with ships of every nationality, is still deeper below. In the distance is Point Levi, reminding one of some foreign town, and presenting a scene of great activity. Still further beyond a glimpse is had of the famous falls of Montmorency. Quebec has been called the Gibraltar of America, and when first seen on approaching it from down the river, the name seems to have been well given. Had the fire of yesterday burned this reminder of the past, tourists would have lost a Mecca, and America one of its oldest, most interesting and most historic cities.

This is not the first time that Quebec has suffered from the effects of conflagrations. In 1845 nearly three thousand houses were destroyed, and the loss was estimated at eight millions of dollars. In 1862 and 1866 other fires did considerable injury, but it was thought that now the security was greater from the fact that the city was provided with an efficient fire department. But the sense of security seems to have been without foundation, for yesterday's fire demoralized the department and held full carnival. The scenes were similar to those witnessed in Boston and Chicago, and nothing could be done to prevent the spreading of the flames. The utmost confusion is reported to have prevailed. The streets became blocked, and whatever aid the department might have rendered was hindered by the masses of curious and frightened spectators. Flames filled the streets, and lapped up the wooden houses in swift succession.

The latest despatches report that the fire is probably under control. It is hardly possible that much of the St. John suburb has been saved. Had it not been for the walls extending on either side of St. John's Gate, the houses of the walled portion of Quebec might have been destroyed. This would have been a still more serious calamity, for within these walls are some of the most interesting buildings the city contains. The cathedral of Notre Dame would have been the first to have suffered, and this edifice contains many valuable collections, while the University with its famous library would not perhaps have escaped.

The fire is not likely to interfere with the business of the city. The city wharves, the custom house and the principal warehouses are untouched, they being all in the old town. Nor will the loss fall upon the poorer classes. The suburb is principally inhabited by the well to do classes, and by the richer merchants. The calamity is not as bad as it might have been, and Quebec is to be congratulated upon the smallness of the loss even while it has the sympathy of the world for what it has suffered.

Newspapers in Mexico.

City of Mexico Correspondence St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Time is not an element of news in a Mexican newspaper. In this country a free editor thinks that if news is good enough to publish it is good enough to keep, and a real good piece of news is as good at the end of two weeks as at the end of two hours, and he acts up to this idea. I was startled by the appearance of President Garfield's message in Spanish—four weeks after its delivery. No disrespect was meant to his excellency, for the message of President Gonzales, which was delivered April 1, was published by one of the leading newspapers here in its monthly review of May 1.

In fact the American idea of news is unknown, and whatever news appears in the papers is of less importance than the political wisdom which fills the editorial columns, and from which the papers are supposed to be published. There are 14 daily newspapers in the city, and not one of them ever receives a special dispatch—many of them do not take the trouble to publish the dispatches sent them; some times several days pass without a single word from foreign lands, and when the dispatches come they are given over to the cable addresses, not to the newspapers which publish them, but to Don Ramon Guzman, the president of the cable company.

One occasion I called at a newspaper office to make a change in an article I had left for insertion in the next morning's issue. I called at four o'clock in the afternoon, and found two stout boys running off the edition on a cylinder hand-press. I asked them why they did not deliver the paper the same day as it was printed, and they told me I preferred could get any paper I wanted. Now I have three of my morning papers delivered the morning before, and they seem to have pretty much the same news as the next morning's papers, as well as the same advertisements of last month's steamers.

This is the land of contrasts in everything, and if the newspapers here are a great success from the able editors, wits, duellists, men of the world, and nearly all the congressmen. There is a natural fluency in the race and a tendency to politics, which accounts for the number of papers, each one of which has a half dozen editors and no reporter. It must be confessed that they write well and think clearly, and all that, but I have an idea that if there were no editorial columns and more reportorial logs that even in Mexico a morning newspaper would not work off its edition on a hand press the evening before.

A Reminiscence of Andersonville.

Letter to Boston Her Id.

On the 2d of July I saw indications of a general stampede and became alarmed. I knew that he and his bloodhounds were objects of detestation by the guard. He was never seen at night, and never slept without a sentinel at his door. Such was the lack-lustre of those outside the stockade when the 4th of July, 1864, dawned upon Andersonville. But it was noticeable at an early hour that there was more moving to and fro, and more talking among the prisoners. A break by them was apprehended, and measures were taken to check it. The suspicious stillness of the hour, at 11 a. m., was broken by the puffing of a locomotive engine scudding through the pines in hot haste from the direction of Macon. Though drawing no train, that engine was laden with authority, which authority soon made itself heard, to the dismay of many who had mapped out their routes overland for an early return to their homes in North Georgia. Major-General Howell Cobb, commander of the 5th military district of the southern confederacy, alighted from the engine, and was welcomed by General Whinder and Captain Wirtz, who with an escort had been for an hour awaiting the distinguished arrival. The three chiefs marched half way down the line and halted. General Whinder assumed command and ordered a hollow square to be formed. In a voice just husky enough to convey intensity of earnestness General Cobb spoke as follows:

"Officers and Soldiers of the southern confederacy: If you are surprised to see me here to-day it is mine to confess a greater surprise that there should be deemed such a necessity for my presence. Can it be true

that Georgians are deserting their posts in the face of a disarmed enemy? Can it be true that Georgians are refusing in the face of safety to guard the vanguard of the nation? Can it be true that a hundred bloody fields have been sown on a hundred bloody fields? Can it be true that there are Georgians here to-day who are ready to turn to us upon their mothers, sisters, daughters and wives that multitude of robbers who are panting for opportunities to burn and ravage our land, as they wander back to rejoin their comrades who are pressing us at every point?"

Just at that point in his speech from the prison enclosure there floated sounds of voices singing. Perhaps the speaker had only paused, to render more impressive by intervening a moment of silence his next following utterance; perhaps it was the remembrance of the glorious and tranquil days when he was high in the councils of the nation, whose sweet national ode was now being sung, that made him pause when, for the first time in years, he heard that chorus:

"The star-spangled banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

As the chorus was ended the speaker resumed: "Is there a man here who would so fall of his duty? Hear me. I announce in your hearing—let no one be deceived by the hope of escape—the next and every other deserter, from this post, who is captured, will be immediately tried by a drumhead court-martial and executed on the spot, and I announce further that the commander of this post is fully invested with authority to carry this order into execution."

The last of these words were almost drowned by the sounds from the stockade, and turning to the post commander, General Cobb exclaimed: "Captain Wirtz, have the prisoners stop that noise." As Wirtz was moving off, he said that about a hundred men had been found there, as from more than 30,000 hearts swelling up from more than 30,000 hearts ready to burst from recollections of home and liberty and loved ones, swelled the chorus:

"The star-spangled banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Involuntarily every head was turned, facing the direction whence came that musical roar. It was the sublimest, the most wildly thrilling outburst of song that ever fell on mortal ears. Even Wirtz, who is overwhelmed by the grand refrain, stood stock still until the end of the chorus. When General Cobb shouted sternly a repetition of his command to him, have the prisoners stop that noise. For a minute then, he essayed to continue his speech, until the chorus was a third time reached, when again his voice was drowned and this time by an artillery of song swelling pealing and booming—a deafening tornado of sound, melodiously attuned. The confederates in line stood still from astonishment, a guard upon the stockade wall, as if stunned, let fall his gun upon the inside. Yet, ere the thunderous voice began to repeat the lines, when a scene ensued which baffles pen portraiture. Poor cripples, with only one leg, left on which to stand caught at their neighbors and drew themselves upright; and lean, wasted frames, within an hour of dissolution, sprang like school boys from the burning sands erect, and, waving their bony hands aloft, united their hollow voices with enthusiasm in the glorious invocation.

The Revised Testament in the Lime-Kiln Club.

Detroit Free Press.

"I take pleasure in satisfaction," said the president as he held up a parcel, "in informing you a worthy citizen of Detroit, who does not care to have his name mentioned, has presented this revised edition of the Bible to the Lime-Kiln Club. We do not open our members, nor do we close by singing the doxology, but, nevertheless I am sure this gift will be highly appreciated by all. It has been considerable talk in this club about this revised edition. Some of you have got to think that purgatory has all been wiped out; and he has enlarged twice over, and I have heard others assert that it didn't forbid lying, stealing, adultery, or bad money. My friends, you are all mistaken. Hell is just as hot as ever, and heaven hasn't got any new room. In looking over some of the changes last night I selected out a few paragraphs which I have a general belief. For instance, it is just as wicked to steal watermelons as it was last year or a year before, and the skinner de cap de bigge de wickedness."

"No change has bin made in regard to loafing around the streets. I don't consider it a crime to be as low as ever he was, and I want to tell you my belief that he will grow meaner in public estimation all de time."

"De ten commandments an' all down here without change. Stealin' an' lyin' an' covetin' an' runnin' out nights an' considerin' jist as bad as eber."

"I can't find any paragraph in which men are excused for payin' their honest debts and supportin' their families. I can't find a word in which a man's wife, white or black, an' expected to sling on any particular style."

"Doxology, chicken fifteen, pollyticks, playin' keards or money, and hangin' around for drinks, an' all sich low business an' considered meaner de eber. Fact is, I can't find any change water which lets upon a man from bein' plumb up an' down square an' honest. I don't see any change de word 'Hell' to 'Hades', but at de same time added to de strength of de brimston an' de size of de pit, an' we want to keep right on in de straight path if we would avoid it. Don't let any white man make you believe dat we's lost any Gospel by dis revision, or dat Peter or Paul or Moses have undergone any change of spirit regardin' de ways of livin' respectably an' dyin' honorably."

Captain of Jeff Davis.

In his lately published history Jeff Davis gives what may be believed the true story of his capture. He says: After a short time I was hailed by a loud voice which recognized as that of my private secretary, who informed me that the narrated had been hanging around the camp, and that he and others were on post around it and were expecting an assault as soon as the moon went down. A silly story had got abroad that it was a treasure train, and our secret fumes had probably instigated these marauders, as it subsequently stimulated General J. H. Wilson to send out a large force to capture the same train. For the protection of my family I traveled with them two or three days, when I believed they had passed out of the region of marauders. I determined to leave their encampment at nightfall, to execute my original purpose. My horse and those of my party were saddled preparatory to a start, when one of my staff, who had ridden into the neighboring village, returned and told me that he had heard that a marauding party intended to attack the camp that night. This decided me to wait long enough to see whether there was any truth in the rumor, which I supposed would be ascertained in a few hours. My horse remained saddled and my pistol in the holsters, and I lay down, fully dressed, to rest. Nothing occurred to rouse me until just before dawn, when my coachman, a free colored man, who faithfully clung to our fortunes, came and told me that the marauders had passed the branch, just behind our encampment. I stepped out of my wife's tent and saw some horsemen, whom I immediately recognized as cavalry, deploying around the encampment. I turned back and told my wife these were not the expected marauders, but regular troops. She implored me to leave her at once. I hesitated, for I was unwilling to do so, and lost a few precious moments before yielding to her importunity. My horse and arms were near the road on which

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

Ranches, Ranches.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

I expected to leave, and down which the cavalry approached; it was therefore impracticable to reach them. I was compelled to start in the opposite direction. As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my "raglan," a waterproof, light overcoat, without sleeves; it was subsequently found to be my wife's, so very like my own to be mistaken for it; as I started, my wife thoughtfully threw over my head and shoulders a shawl. I had some perhaps twenty or thirty yards when a trooper galloped up and ordered me to halt and surrender, to which I gave a defiant answer, and, dropping the shawl and raglan from my shoulders, advanced toward him. He levelled his carbine at me, but I expected if he fired he would miss me, and my intention was in that event to put my hand under his foot, tumble him off on the other side, spring into his saddle and attempt to escape. My wife, who had been watching, when she saw the soldier aim his carbine at me, ran forward and threw her arms around me. Success depended on instantaneous action, and recognizing that the opportunity had been lost I turned back, and, the morning being damp and chilly, passed on to a fire beyond the tent. Our pursuers had taken different roads, and approached our camp from opposite directions; they encountered each other and commenced firing, both supposing they had met our armed escort, and some casualties resulted from their conflict with an imaginary body of confederate troops. During the confusion, while attention was concentrated upon myself, except by those who were engaged in pillage, one of my aides, Colonel J. Taylor Wood, with Lieutenant Barnwell, walked off unobserved. His daring exploits on the sea had made him on the part of the federal government an object of special hostility, and rendered it quite proper that he should avail himself of every possible means of escape. Colonel Pritchard went over to the battle field, and I did not see him for a long time, surely more than an hour after my capture. He subsequently claimed credit, in a conversation with me, for the forbearance shown by his men in not shooting me when I refused to surrender.

Wilson and others have uttered many falsehoods in regard to my capture, which have been exposed in publications by persons there present—by Secretary Regan, by the members of my personal staff, and by the colored coachman, Jim Jones, which must have been convincing to all who were not given over to believe a lie. For this reason I will postpone to some other time and more appropriate place, any further notice of the story and its variations, all the spawn of a malignity that shames the civilization of the age. We were, when prisoners, subjected to petty pillage.

An Important Question.

From the Leadville Herald.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE discusses a question which will be one of considerable local importance to us in Leadville also. It is the question whether the execution of criminals should be public or private. The execution of the two wretched men now lying under sentence of death in our county jail has been determined to take place in public, and so far the question, as far as Leadville is at present concerned, is settled. But it is sure to come up again in the future, for it would be too much to hope for that no more crimes will take place in the carbonate metropolis, and no more innocent blood spilt by the assassin's hand. THE GAZETTE states truthfully that opinions on the subject are much divided. A large number of people think that by a public execution a great moral lesson is taught, and that the spectacle is such that many depraved people are deterred from crime when they observe the awful consequences. Others, however, contend a public execution only enters to the lowest and worst instincts of human nature.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—	
Dried Alden.....	136 1/2c
Michigan sliced.....	102 1/2c
BREAD—	
Colorado.....	\$1 00 1/2 cwt.
BUTTER—	
Colorado ranch.....	30 1/2c
CRACKERS—	
Premium soda.....	10c
Oyster.....	12 1/2c
CHEESE—	
Per pound.....	20c
COFFEE—	
Java.....	20 1/2c
Java roasted.....	40c
Mocha, roasted.....	10c
EGGS—	
State, candied, per dozen.....	25c
Ranch, per doz.....	30c
FLOUR—	
Per hundred.....	\$3 00 1/4 cwt.
Blackburn.....	0 75c
MEAT—	
Ham.....	12 1/2c
Dry salt.....	11 1/2c
Bacon.....	12 1/2c
Lard.....	16 1/2c
RICE—	
Sandwich Island.....	12c
Carolina.....	11 1/2c
SALT—	
Per barrel.....	\$4 25 1/4 cwt.
SCUM—	
Granulated.....	13 1/2c
Extra.....	11 1/2c
STARCH—	
Yard.....	5c
Silver Gloss.....	12 1/2c
SYRUPS—	
Honey, per gallon.....	\$1 1/2 20
Orleans.....	0 60c
Pine table.....	0 00c
TEAS—	
Imperial.....	75c
Gunpowder.....	55c
Japan.....	50c
Black.....	0 00c
English Breakfast.....	55c
HAY—	
Dated upland.....	\$2 75 per ton
POTATOES—	
Per cwt. old.....	\$2 50 1/2 25
" new.....	\$1 00 1/2 25

FOREMAN WANTED

FOR SHEEP RANCH.
Must have handled sheep successfully in Colorado and be a prompt, reliable business man. Fully no objection if wife will cook for \$800 per annum and found. Cook's wages additional to wife. Situation permanent. Apply to Mr. L. W. Jones, Colorado Springs or to M. W. Jones, Sup't. at ranch. W-11-11

R. N. CLARK.

MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

W. M. WALKER,

Having purchased the entire stock and tools belonging to the Blacksmith Shop known to the public as Pixley & Webster's, on Pike's Peak Avenue, is now prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING,

ON SHORT NOTICE.

AT LIVING PRICES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

W-19-30

G. S. BARNES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE,

STOVES, &c.

Mechanics' Supplies in General.

Side-bar, End-spring, Open or Top

BUGGIES.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, &c.

Wool Sacks, Wool Twine,

Sheep Shears, &c.

Tejon Street.

W-28-11

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Sheldon C. Hall, deceased.
The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Sheldon C. Hall, late of the county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the June term, on the last Monday in June next, at which time she will receive and settle all claims against said estate and request to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1881.
W-1-3 MRS. MARY HALL, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Joseph Hemmaway, deceased.
The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Joseph Hemmaway, late of the county of Lyon and State of Kansas, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the June term, on the last Monday in June next, at which time he will receive and settle all claims against said estate and request to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1881.
W-1-3 ALVARO HEMMAY, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, made at the May term thereof, A. D. 1881, I shall offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs, Colo., the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Katharine Fechter, deceased, to-wit: The south eighty (80) feet of lot No. eleven (11) in block No. eighty-two (82), and lot No. twenty-four (24) in block No. one hundred and one (101), in the city of Colorado Springs. Terms cash.
GEORGE FECHTER, Administrator
Of the estate of Katharine Fechter, deceased.
W-1-3

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Katharine Fechter, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that

CASH AND CONKLING.

Yesterday's Sensation in Albany.

A Bribe of \$25,000 Offered for a Vote.

Appointment of a Committee to Investigate the Charges.

CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9.—In the assembly the adjournment resolution was discussed. Bradley rose to a question of privilege and stated that he had received twenty-five thousand dollars to pay him if he would vote for Chauncey M. Depew instead of Platt, which sum he had handed over to the speaker. He therefore asked for a committee of investigation. The speaker corroborated the statement, and said he had the money in his pocket. Alvord suggested that the money had come from the other side. The chair stated that the question was on the appointment of a committee of investigation. Brooks hoped the committee would be appointed, attended by a stenographer and sergeant-at-arms, and have power to send for persons and papers. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Russell moved that this committee have power to extend their jurisdiction to any other similar case. Brooks thought that sufficient for to-day is the evil thereof; when a similar case is presented it could be acted upon. Baker said it was true, but one case had been brought to the surface it is true, but accusation of a like character has been made, and it seemed to him proper to provide for all. Hickman said it had been broadly charged in the newspapers that money had been and is used. He therefore wanted the whole matter investigated. Low read from the Lockport Daily Union that he could have received from ten to twenty thousand dollars for his vote one time. He branded that statement as false as hell, and demanded full investigation. Russell's motion to extend the inquiry to all other like cases if any there be was adopted. The chairman announced the question to be on the resolution for final adjournment on the 10th instant. Draper moved to lay the resolution on the table till after joint convention, it now being four minutes to 12 o'clock. Carried.

The convention vote was as follows:

JOINT VOTE.

Jacobs	40
Conkling	34
Wheeler	11
Rogers	11
Depew	6
Cornell	6
Lapham	6
Tremaine	1
Harris	1
Dutcher	1
Bradley	1
Folger	1

VOTE FOR PLATT.

The vote on Platt was as follows:

Platt	40
Kernan	34
Depew	11
Cornell	11
Folger	6
Crowley	6
Lapham	6

Adjourned.

DEBATE ON THE BRIBERY BUSINESS.

After the dissolution of the joint convention the assembly reconvened Armstrong's question of privilege. He stated that he had been approached by a man who, holding up an envelope, said he (Armstrong) could have twenty times the amount in it if he would go against Conkling; that his influence would be great, as he came from Onondaga.

Alvord: "Name the man."

Speaker Sharp: "The gentleman from Onondaga has no right to make an interruption."

Alvord: "The gentleman from Onondaga has that right."

Sharp: I said the gentleman shall not have the right in this house. (Applause.)

Session stated that he had been offered money to vote for Depew.

Browning offered a concurrent resolution for final adjournment on the 10th instant. Tabled under rule. The chair announced the following as the committee on the bribery investigation, Scott, Boardman, E. A. Carpenter, Skinner, Brooks, Shanley and Draper.

QUEBEC IN FLAMES.

Danger of the Entire Destruction of the City.

QUEBEC, June 9.—One of those destructive fires to which Quebec is so subject, broke out at eleven p. m., in the midst of St. John's suburb, midway between St. Roch's and the upper town. The fire originated in a small wooden house on Oliver street and immediately spread to the adjoining buildings. The fire brigade became demoralized and lost all control of themselves and the fire. At 2 o'clock this morning St. John's church, Roman Catholic, the largest in the city, worth \$100,000, was burning and six hundred houses were destroyed, some of brick and stone, but the majority were poor and small and of wood. The loss so far must be over three quarters of a million. Certainly, the fire is still spreading. No loss of life is reported as yet, but several are missing. The houseless are camped out in the fields surrounding the city. Thieves made off with most of the property saved from the flames, and the fire overtook nearly all the remaining movables. Half the people in town block the streets and the firemen are impeded and panic prevails everywhere. Burning sparks and shingles are falling over the city, and its total wiping out of existence is by no means improbable. A number of local insurance companies seem to be paralyzed by this disaster.

The principal streets destroyed are Richmond, Latonville, Oliver, Richelleu and Dagillon, running from east to west parallel with the river; also St. John, St. Marie, Digne, St. Clair and Sutherland, running north and south. Richmond, Latonville and Oliver were principally inhabited by the wealthy. In many instances the parties burned out owned their residences. The fire brigade is miserably inadequate to the wants of the city and the water supply is ridiculously small for such an emergency.

One of the most disastrous fires in the history of this unfortunate city began last night, and at six this morning the fire was under control. The alarm came from St. Oliver and St. Clair streets at 10:40. The second

IRISH RIOTS.

Five Thousand Peasants Attack the Soldiers.

No Lives Lost, but the Situation is Serious.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The World's London special says private despatches from Cork say that intense excitement prevails in the city and through the country. The tenants on large estates, notably those of the Earl of Bantry, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Kenmore, Sir George Colthurst, Lord Fermoy, the Earl of Cork and the Earl of Eglinton, and on the Countess of Kingston's estates, at Mitchelstown, are said to have conspired to make a general strike. The league branches are very active and armed resistance is openly preached. Lieut-General Hamilton, the officer commanding the Cork district, has asked for more troops, and the detachments of soldiers at Fermoy, Mallow, Buttevant and elsewhere will be reinforced at once. The third dragoons at Ballinacally have been split up into half troops, and scattered all over the county. The facts on the Lee, Camden, Carlisle and Houbrow line have been drained of men and the guard ship Revenge lying in Queenstown harbor stripped of her marines and yet Gen. Hamilton has not men enough to supply the demands of the local magistracy.

Just before daylight this morning fifty dragoons from Ballinacally, (by the way, the usual rumors are flying that the Fenians intend to blow up the government powder works there) and nearly three hundred men drawn from the first battalion of the 200th foot, the second battalion rifle brigade and the army service corps were dispatched by special train to Skibbereen. Orders were also telegraphed for the 107th foot, lying at Buttevant and the second battalion of the 25th foot at Fermoy to send 80 men each to Schule and Ballydehob.

It was reported that both the railways running west from Cork, the Cork and Bandon and the Cork and Macroom had been tampered with, and a pilot engine was sent on in advance of the special. Four miles from Skibbereen it was found that a number of old rails had been placed across the road bed, and that the culverts had been torn up, but the train was stopped in time to avoid running off.

Mr. Warbut, the resident magistrate of Skibbereen, accompanied by O'Donovan and other magistrates, met the troops, who were reinforced by the arrival of a body of constabulary under Inspector Frazer. The streets of the town were filled with peasants, and the soldiers and police were hooped and armed as they marched to the market square. In the meantime news arrived of a riot at Ballydehob last night, in which a body of marines was compelled to retreat under the protection of the priests, and soon the Ballydehob rioters, with an enormous mob from Schule, Dumanaway, Buttevant, Bantry and the districts round about, marched into Skibbereen. The priests addressed the people, urging them to disperse. During the afternoon the peasants flocked to town from every side, and at eleven this morning there were 4,000 or 5,000 present. A special train, later in the day, brought more troops from Fermoy and Cork, and large drafts from the constabulary from the outlying barracks. The priests, numbering nearly 50, stood between the military and the mob.

At two p. m. an attack was made on the branch of the Munster bank. Stones were thrown through the windows. This was done apparently out of pure mischief, as no attempt was made to batter down the door, or enter the building. The branches of the Provincial bank, and the bank of Ireland were not attacked. Troops were at once ordered to disperse the mob, and they charged clear through the peasantry, not, however, using their bayonets. A few soldiers were injured by stones, and some of the rioters were clubbed with the butts of the rifles, but no lives were lost.

The Munster bank was probably attacked because the land agents in the western part of the country deal largely with it. The bank opens temporary branches on fair and market days at the villages of the western districts, and its local managers, who, like the managers of other banks in Ireland, are mostly Scotchmen and have the reputation of being usurers among the peasantry. The priests are exhorting the people to go to their homes and many have left, but their places are taken by new comers.

There was a serious riot at Ballydehob last night. The marines were roughly handled. Ballydehob has a hard reputation. Twenty years ago "The Battle of the Spuds," in which many lives were lost, was fought there. During the famine the peasantry there were compelled to eat their asses, and the people don't like that part of their history to be cast up to them. "The Battle of the Spuds" has since been renewed in a thousand and one places. It broke out on a market day in 1880, Bantry men having taunted the natives with the old story, and raged for two or more days in a potato field behind the hill overlooking the town.

LEADVILLE.

Murders and Attempted Murders.

LEADVILLE, June 9.—The Chronicle has an account of a terrible affray which took place at Soda Springs, five miles west of Leadville, this afternoon which will probably result in the death of the victim. The particulars are as follows: For a long time past a feud has existed between the cook at the Soda Springs hotel, named Andrews and the hostler, Otto Ballaroux. From a few trivial disputes at first the matter came to a deadly enmity which both frequently threatened would end in bloodshed. About noon to-day the men met and had some little altercation, parleying in a very angry mood. Nothing however, was thought of the matter until the house was alarmed by two pistol shots follow-

ing in rapid succession upon one another. Several people rushed to the rear of the house and were appalled at seeing Andrews writhing in agony upon the ground. A stream of blood gushed from a wound in the side of the unfortunate man and his right hand was frightfully mangled. He had barely strength enough to tell that he had been shot by Ballaroux, and then weakening by pain and loss of blood he swooned away. His injuries were found by a brief examination to consist of a bullet wound above the left groin and a ragged gash across the fingers, cutting off the middle one. The wounded man was made as comfortable as possible, and search was made for the assassin. He was found in a shed at the rear of the grounds, and made no resistance to arrest. He was placed in charge of the constable and taken to the county jail. He is sulky and reticent, and refused to say anything after his incarceration. The facts of the actual shooting seem to be about these: After their noonday trouble the men happened to meet behind the house, and resumed their altercation. When words were at their height they clinched, and Ballaroux drawing a revolver fired twice. His victim fell, and the assassin walked slowly away among the pines. He was probably meditating some plan of escape when captured, as it is said his clothes had been collected as if ready for speedy transportation.

TIED OF LIFE.

The Chronicle says: "When Marshall, the footpad, was returned to prison last evening after his hearing before Justice McDowell, he begged his jailors to get ropes and hang him, saying he didn't desire to live any longer."

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

The Chronicle has an account how a miner in Iowa Gulch, named Callihan, made an unsuccessful attempt to murder John B. Wrightman by placing a can of powder under his cabin. The building was completely demolished, but Wrightman escaped uninjured. The day after the occurrence a miner named Platz told Wrightman of the conspiracy against him, and said Callihan had endeavored to get him to assist in blowing up the cabin. The culprit is not yet captured.

THE READY REVOLVER.

Shooting at the Argo Smelting Works.

DENVER, June 9.—Last night, between 9 and 10, Thomas Babbitt, an employee of the Argo Smelting works, shot John H. Morrison, proprietor of the boarding house at Argo, the ball entering just above the right eye. Babbitt had been to the city drinking with some fellow-workmen, and between 8 and 9 started for Argo. He acted very ugly and quarrelsome on the way home, and arriving at his boarding house he remained in the front entrance, heaping abuse upon the house and the management. Morrison, the proprietor, intervened to quiet him and get him to go to bed, but this seemed to exasperate Babbitt, who finally drew his revolver and flourished it in Morrison's face. Finally, the latter becoming angry, started after Babbitt, who then fired as above stated. Physicians say that Morrison's life and eye can be saved unless inflammation sets in. Babbitt is not yet arrested, but the deputy sheriff is on his track.

UTE COMMISSIONERS.

They Start to Locate the New Agency.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., June 7, via LAKE CITY, June 9.—The Ute commissioners, together with a large escort of cavalry and infantry, leave here Thursday morning at daylight bound for Grand river; when arriving there the selection of lands for the new reservation of the Utes will be made, and as soon as the location is made the Utes will be removed thereon. General McKenzie arrived yesterday and is in command of troops.

Every preparation is complete for the start of the Ute commissioners from here on Thursday morning for the Grand river country to locate a new reservation for the Utes. At this writing, Wednesday noon, Chief Sapovonaro and the other four Utes selected to accompany the commission, have not reported, but are expected to-night. If they are not here when the start is made the commission will proceed without them.

FIGHTING THE UTES.

Apprehensions of a General Outbreak.

LAKE CITY, June 9.—A courier from the cantonment on the Uncompagne, below Los Pinos, says on Monday last William May and a hundred other ranchmen organized a company and attacked a band of hostile Utes near the big bend of the Dolores river. After a hot engagement the Utes were forced to retreat, leaving two of their braves dead on the field. The ranchmen declare their intentions to maintain their settlements and mutually aid in the defense of their property. The first gun is now fired in a skirmish with a band of hostile Indians. This will be a serious drawback to the Ute commissioners, who are now engaged in the selection of a new reservation to remove the Utes from the Uncompagne valley. A general outbreak is only a question of a few days.

Fireman's Tournament.

DENVER, June 9.—The Times' Council Bluffs special says: The hook and ladder race came off to-day. The rules governing allow any kind of a truck, provided they weigh 1,700 pounds. The teams run 300 yards, raise a 30 foot ladder and a man ascends to the top. Each company is required to carry six ladders, the 30 foot ladder to weigh no less than 75 pounds. The first prize, \$100 and the state championship belt was won by the Reliefs of Muscatine, Ia., in 48 1-5 seconds.

St. Louis Races.

St. Louis, June 9.—General Grant was an interested spectator of the races to-day. First event, club purse, all ages, 114 miles, Gabriel, a favorite, won. Matogordo was second and Centaur third. Time, 2:18 1/2. In the dash for two year olds Babecock won. Littana was second and Gilmore third. Time, 1:17. All ages, mule heats, General Pike won. Pacific and Mary Anderson were next. Time, 1:48 1/2, 1:42 1/2.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD.

Another Coach Held Up by Highwaymen.

Bold Robbery by the Southern Bandits.

The highwaymen of the south are continuing their depredations in spite of the reward which Governor Pitkin has offered for their capture. The Durango Democrat of the 4th inst. has the following: "When in last week's issue we gave an account of a bold robbery, committed near Pagosa Springs, on the night of the 24th, we were almost positive it would be the last time that we should be called upon to give an account of a similar occurrence; but little do we know of what the future has in store for us. Again we are compelled to detail to our readers the particulars of another robbery committed by road agents near the same spot where Sanderson & Co.'s coach was halted last week. This time too, the same line of coaches was brought to a stand. From Mr. J. Shrock, of Amargo, N. M., who was one of the unfortunate victims of the robbery, we learn the following particulars:

"The stage left Amargo at one o'clock Thursday afternoon, Lewis Cox, driver, with three passengers aboard: Mr. Shrock, Mrs. Hayes of this city, and a boy named J. Smith. When about three miles south of Pagosa Springs, at a little after eight o'clock, Thursday night, seven mounted men came out from the side of the road and surrounded the coach; the two at the head of the horses pulled their guns, and leveling them on the driver, said: 'Hold up your horses, and throw up your hands,' the others arranging themselves on either side of the coach commanded the passengers to 'hold up' and get out in line. The robbers then went through Mr. Shrock and the boy Smith, but the lady was not molested. The robbers went clean through the senior passenger, and not only took his money, but his watch and two chains, collar button and handkerchief. They removed a good deal of his clothing, including his hat and pants, to find all the man had. The boy was relieved of \$17, all he had, \$2 of which the agents were kind enough to return to him. When they had concluded their business with the passengers, they went through the express pouch and some boxes, but got little of value for their trouble. The robbers had a pack horse which was very much jaded, and one of the gang suggested that they take a couple off the coach to take the place of their worn out horses, but the leader said no, so did he also when it was proposed that they go through the mail. Each of the band had four revolvers and two Winchester rifles in his possession. The gentlemen road agents were not disguised, and seemed to care little whether they were recognized or not. When they had finished their business with the coach and its passengers, the leader said 'Get ready, boys, the other coach is coming,' and away they scampered to meet the coach which was following the one stopped. It is altogether probable that they 'held up' it also. But we are informed it left Amargo without any passengers, and if that is the case they would not make much of a haul. The second coach stopped at Pine river, and we go to press too soon to learn definitely what disposal was made of the contents and the driver. A majority of the gang were recognized and they are known by quite a number of our citizens here. There is little doubt but these fellows are the same ones that stopped the stage in the same vicinity one week ago."

RICHELIEU.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan at the Opera House To Night.

This evening Mr. Sheridan will begin his brief engagement at the Opera House, and will appear as "Richelieu." To-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock he will give a matinee performance of the "Merchant of Venice," and in the evening he will appear as "Louis the Eleventh."

Mr. Sheridan is pronounced by the best critics to have no rivals in the round of characters which he has selected for his engagement here. His costumes are elegant and historically correct, and each drama will be put upon the stage with greater splendor than has ever before been witnessed in this city. It is not necessary for us to say words of praise concerning Mr. Sheridan's ability and genius as an actor. He has been seen upon the stage here, and although not in the classic drama, made so strong an impression that a spontaneous desire was expressed by our leading citizens to behold him in some of his great creations. Mr. Sheridan has consented to appear upon our stage in the legitimate, and will no doubt score an artistic triumph.

BANKERS' CHARGES.

Uniform Rates Adopted by the Banks.

The bankers of Colorado Springs have agreed on a uniform rate of charges for foreign checks and for collection. Hereafter all checks and cash items on the east will be cashed or received on deposit at one quarter of one per cent. discount and exchange will be charged on all drafts drawn with exchange received by the banks for collection. This charge on eastern cash items our banks claim they are forced to make by reason of there being more eastern exchange in the state than is required. This unusual state of affairs grows out of the increased product of the mines, the bullion being shipped to the east and is converted into eastern exchange. Then join the building of railways and other improvements in the state from funds raised in the east, and the fact that all our tourists and new settlers come to us with their credits on the east, all helps to fill the state with eastern exchange, which has largely to be converted into cash in Colorado by bringing of currency into the state at much cost to the banks. This is a new departure

for our banks, but seems entirely reasonable under the state of facts set forth. Our banks have long been doing a great deal of business for nothing by way of furnishing New York exchange to customers without charge, when other banks in the state have been realizing their one-quarter of one per cent.

CELESTE.

Wonderful Piano Playing.

Celeste, the musical phenomenon, gave an entertainment last evening in the Presbyterian church. Her performance was really remarkable and deserving of much praise. Her renditions from the great composers were especially fine, and were received with much favor by the audience. One of her feats of skill caused a decided sensation. Having been blindfolded, and having had her ears stopped with cotton, she played with one hand on an organ and with the other on a piano. To increase the wonder of this performance the keyboards were covered with a shawl and yet the keys were struck with accuracy, and a fine musical effect was produced. Her imitations of various instruments were wonderful and pleasing.

The evening's entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present. Celeste will appear again this evening in the Presbyterian church, and deserves to be greeted with a large audience.

A Railroad Ostracism.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Times says: Whatever else there may be in the quarrel between the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific railroad companies, the present is at least a very fitting opportunity for restoring to the people the enormous land grant which the latter company has forfeited. It has been endeavoring, as reported by telegraph from Santa Fe, to sell to the Southern Pacific, whose road is built over the route. Something even like an attempt of coercing the Southern Pacific in the matter is hinted at. On the other hand, strong opposition against permitting the Texas Pacific to make any use of the land grant has sprung up, and copies are circulated of a petition to Secretary Kirkwood calling upon him and the executive to take steps to lay the lands put back again into the public domain.

Mysterious Murder.

OMAHA, June 9.—A foul and mysterious murder was committed in Howard county this state, yesterday, the object of which is mystery unless it was robbery. Louis Patton, a young man engaged in plowing in field ten miles north of St. Paul was the victim. He did not come home to supper, and his brother, going to look for him, found him murdered. He had been shot back of the right ear, and his skull was fractured, probably with a club. He had a rope around his neck, with which his body was tied to a plow. The murderer, who is known, is driven off with the dead man's team a wagon. Early this morning a large number of horsemen started to search the country for the murderer, who will probably be caught as they easily followed the track of the horse and wagon.

Robbing a Safe.

OMAHA, June 9.—On Tuesday night the safe of the county treasurer at Pawnee County, was opened by some one who knew the combination and who stole \$53, which had been received by stage during evening from a Lincoln bank and belonged to the county. A stranger, who was suspected, and also Dick Cummings, son of the treasurer Cummings, and a friend named Parker, were also suspected. The last two young men, who bear excellent reputations, were arrested and were to be arraigned to-day. Whoever robbed the safe well posted, and perhaps shadowed the man all the way from Lincoln.

Robbing the U. S. Mail.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 9.—Last night the El Paso stage was stopped seventy miles west of here, by "Louis Robber" and there were four passengers, two of whom the robbers' command dismounted, who were forced to hand over their money and valuables. The command of the road agents a solid brought the registered mail and three pouches near a stump, cut it open, and poured out mail. One of the passengers had \$17, concealed on his person and kept it.

On the War Path.

FORT HILL, I. T., June 9.—Some Indians took a herd of cattle from a boy who was tending them yesterday which goes to show that some tribes of Comanche and Caddo are putting on the war path.

Stolen Mail Pouches.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Another mail pouch was stolen to-day, and it is rumored that the stage route contractors will be implicated in this matter of pouch stealing.

Deadly Diphtheria.

LUDINGTON, Mich., June 9.—There is diphtheria epidemic here and one hundred and twenty children have died out of a population of 4,000. The schools are closed, a police guard the houses where cases are known to be to prevent communication.

Murdered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 9.—Some Indians in Van Buren county killed old man Lewis, a Swede, who is believed to have known about their illicit distillery business. Three men have been arrested.

Held for Murder.

CECIL RAPIDS, Ia., June 9.—The coroner's jury held the telegraph operator, Chas. B. Lewis, for murder by causing the collision on the Chicago and Northwestern railroads.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 9.	
5 per cent. U. S. bonds	111 1/2
4 per cent. U. S. bonds	104 1/2
Consols	104 1/2
St. Paul & N. W. Ry.	104 1/2
Western Union	128 1/2
Am. Express	104 1/2
Am. Tobacco	104 1/2
Am. Sugar	104 1/2
Am. Cotton	104 1/2
Am. Petroleum	104 1/2
Am. Coal	104 1/2
Am. Iron	104 1/2
Am. Steel	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104 1/2
Am. Leather	104 1/2
Am. Lumber	104 1/2
Am. Brick	104 1/2
Am. Cement	104 1/2
Am. Glass	104 1/2
Am. Paper	104 1/2
Am. Rubber	104

New England is happy over the fact that the recent cold storms have killed the troublesome insects and worms. If Colorado could only be favored with a like cold spell, so that the grasshoppers would be compelled to dig for themselves graves, our agriculturists would be grateful.

Let Pueblo congratulate herself upon having something in common with the most famous city of the world. We read that in modern Athens, or rather in old Athens modified, the dust is everywhere. It is blinding when the wind blows, and no less so when the sun shines; and it is omnipresent.

We return with reluctance to the question of public hanging. Numerous letters have been received endorsing our views in the matter, and many of the state papers agree with us when we say that hanging a criminal is revolting and unnecessary. We are sure that any man who has the power of deciding the question, but presume that the sheriff of the county exercises his will in the matter. If the county exercises his will in the matter, it is so we appeal to him to decide that this community at least shall not be shocked and have its feelings outraged by any exhibition of hanging one before the gaze of the public.

The Cincinnati Commercial believes that the killing and "Me too" have behaved with weakness toward their party. In case of the death of the president and vice-president, the senate being democratic would fill the office of president until an election could be held. This is an opinion evidently held by the majority of voters, and if Conkling and "Me too" determine upon forcing the question upon the people of New York, we believe that the verdict will be "they behaved toward their party treacherously, and toward their country with recklessness. Public opinion should, and we believe will, make an awful example of them."

Jefferson Davis' history will be severely criticised. His discussion of the merits of the union generals, his dogmatic expressions and his avowals that he believes now as he did in 1861, will be very apt to cause much bitter feeling toward the author, and the friends of the accused, of national union principles and misstatements of the south will be to repress their ideas. We hope, however, that the history will be considered simply as a historical document which gives the southern side of the question. We are sure that every liberal minded man of the south upon reading the book will see at once that secession was wrong and that the president of the confederacy was simply a man with one idea, and that a narrow one.

By the death of Eulie Littre-France has lost a modern scholar of great worth. In speaking of him, the Boston Advertiser says: "Those who use Littre's dictionary of the French language often do not know that its author is the most distinguished of all positivist next to Comte; those who know him as a literary essayist, are not always aware of the fact that he was a specialist in cholera and one of the most learned of medical writers, besides being a distinguished journalist, an accomplished student of politics, and one of the purest republicans of this century." In his French dictionary he accomplished what the whole academy had attempted in vain, and he did more than any one man has ever accomplished in dictionary making.

Boston and New York have lately been subjecting themselves to editorials full of praise and filled with bright hopes for the future. Now Colorado Springs cannot treat of herself as a growing port of commerce; she will perhaps never become a great railroad center or terminus, but it does seem as though the city might congratulate itself upon enjoying many advantages. In the first place we are very young, but our streets are broad and straight, and shaded as many are not in much older cities. Our Opera House is the finest west of the Ohio, and in the near future we are to enjoy a new hotel, which is to surpass anything of the kind in the far west. Altogether we can congratulate ourselves upon our appearance, and can moreover hope in the near future to increase our size and our population. Many will come here who are captivated by our natural position and attractions.

Mr. John James Platt, the poet, husband of Mrs. S. M. Platt, would like the position of consultant-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main. His application is probably signed by more literary people than any paper ever filed with any of the departments, and he has moreover the endorsement of the Denver Tribune. In fact, the Tribune has taken the right side of every question of the day. Its editor exhibits strong indications of having become a rival of the highest type. His urgent appeal to the men of to-day to lead a virtuous life, and his criticism of the heartless manner in which poor Hersee was left to drown, command the approval of every reader. But the Tribune editor will neglect performing a great duty if he does not put forward a plea for private executions. We presume they are not sensitive in the editorial rooms of that paper, but for the sake of the morality which we see indications of, it is hoped that the editor will advise what is best to do.

The Denver News pays a handsome, but a well deserved tribute to Gladstone. Speaking of the possibility of his being elevated to the peerage, the News says: "Though his allusions as a statesman rival those of Pitt though in essence he is as clever as ever was the famous Brough, though his eloquence stands unrivalled in the annals of the British house of commons, and though to-day he risks above all living statesmen, Bismarck is excepted, yet in the future, when robbed of the halo of surrounding glory, that of a statesman makes the pinhead seem as gold, William Gladstone's claim to national and world-wide recognition as one of the greatest men of his age will not be remembered as coupled with his title as Earl of Oxford, but as William Ewart Gladstone, the Liverpool merchant's son, who lived, worked, and occupied in bending the condition of the 'fellow-men.'"

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

The political situation is becoming momentarily more serious and critical in Ireland. It is the chief topic of conversation in England and is discussed in parliament, on the street and in periodicals and newspapers. The question is rapidly coming to a focus, and in the near future must be decided one way or the other. There will now be no dodging it. The condition of affairs must be known exactly, and laws which are wise, humane and just must be enacted. A fearful responsibility rests on the English government, and upon Gladstone particularly the burden is heavy and the question a most difficult one for him to decide.

In Ireland there are two parties apparently distinct, though in reality both have the same general intentions and purposes. Parnell and his followers are openly for war measures. They are the leaders of the land league, and have supreme control over the Irish tenantry at the present time. They are bold in their declarations and do much to keep alive the discontent which has now assumed such grave proportions. Parnell counsels his followers to resist of course the power of landlords, and his land league may be held responsible for those recent riots which have taken place in counties Clare, In fact wherever there is fierce wild action it may safely be concluded that Parnell and the "League" are the instigators.

The other party in Ireland is represented by Bishop Croke. His grace has lately given advice to the Irish, which if heeded would save much unnecessary violence, and would do much to further a careful consideration of the subject. Nevertheless this party is as much in earnest as that of Parnell. Croke and his followers are determined upon procuring radical changes for their country, and it is only the means they would employ which differ. Both parties are outspoken in their demands; and both have large numbers of followers.

Gladstone has much to contend against in discussing the question with these parties. They are hot-headed, and no doubt have strong arguments to use which are based on facts. It is fortunate, however, for England, and it will be a blessing to Ireland, that a statesman of such broad views and general knowledge of the question is at present in a position to frame measures of relief. And it is the general opinion that Gladstone is doing the best for Ireland. It cannot be expected of him to immediately reform abuses; nor can he give immediate relief where there has long been oppression. At his command prosperity cannot come to all, nor will the relation of landlord and tenant be immediately pleasant. He can only offer measures destined to give legal redress. If these will only be accepted the question of Ireland's wrongs may yet be amicably settled.

The condition of the Irish people is such at the present time that the question of their wrongs is apt to excite and render them desperate and reckless. They are inclined to believe that force and not reason will avail the most. They are ready on the slightest provocation to fight against any odds, and any measures which are enacted, serve to arouse their suspicions and render them more unreasonable than before. What Ireland needs is to hope; hope that wrongs are really to be righted, and that the future is to be brighter. They are now cast down, despondent, and distrust all intentions of the government. Gladstone is the one to offer and to give remedies. His land bill will do much to restore happiness and contentment.

HISTORY OF A CRIME.

There will always be a diversity of opinions regarding the abilities possessed by Jefferson Davis. He has many followers and there are not a few who believe that history will place him in her ranks by the side of Washington and Lincoln. He was a leader in a cause which many believed and still believe was heaven-born, righteous and just; and there is always a feeling of compassionate regard connected with one who has fought and lost.

The ex-president of the southern confederacy has entered the ranks as a historian of the rebellion. There have been published many histories of the war by officers of the federal forces; nearly every move and every plan of Grant and Sherman has been discussed and analyzed, but there has been no connected account of the movements and the plans of those generals who were conspicuous in the confederate ranks. The thoughts of the southern people, their opinions of the war both during and before it, have received but slight notice, and it is for this reason that the history of Jefferson Davis will command attention. It throws much light moreover on various questions. It is becoming and proper that he should tell the story of a cause with which he was closely connected, and it should be listened to with respect even by those who cannot agree with the conclusions nor approve of the ideas advanced by the writer. The causes which led to the war, and the lessons it taught deserve careful attention. There is no better way to avoid calamities than to study the cause of those which have come and gone. Both sides of a question are necessary to be known in order that a history of events may be complete, and whatever the belief of the ex-leader of southern feeling and thought may have had, or now has, it is a valuable contribution to the history of our country to have his opinions written by himself before he leaves the scene of his actions for ever.

In his work Mr. Davis reviews the lost cause thoroughly and carefully, and defends it with fervor. The confederacy is still dear to him. He asserts vigorously the righteousness of the principles for which the southern people fought, and defends every position taken by the leaders before the war. He declares secession as the right of the people and the corner stone of any possible constitutional union. He is as rank a rebel as at any period of his life, and it is likely that he will carry to the grave his convictions that the cause was a holy one, and that the secession and war were constitutional. He can never become reconstructed, and will always remain a rank and bitter rebel.

Consistency is said to be a jewel. A man cannot well be criticised for speaking as he believes, for acting as his conscience dictates. But for one to cling to conviction, and to cherish ideas which have been proved radically wrong and full of harm, is not proof of consistency. One becomes rather a monomaniac and a prig. It is to be regretted that a man of such acknowledged ability as Mr. Davis should have thrown away what might have been a life of usefulness upon a cause which contemporary men of as brilliant intellects as he long since have ceased to think about, and who particularly have refrained from upholding. The question of secession had a fair trial, and was decided on the fields of battle. The majority of southern leaders accepted this defeat, and proved themselves possessed of broader views than their chief by burying the past and turning their attention to the future. Jefferson Davis has not accepted the settlement of the question, and his history is as earnest as his first addresses in the early years of the rebellion in defence of the cause which is lost.

Nevertheless, as we have said, it is right and proper and it is of political importance that this history by Mr. Davis should be published. It will undoubtedly become the accepted expression of Southern thought and feeling. Historians will consult it in the future and accept it as the best, most truthful and standard authority of the southern side of the struggle. The historical portions of the work are of great value, and nearly all the important questions of the day when secession first became a possibility are discussed fully and carefully. Of course the southern feeling is seen shining through all the opinions, but on this, very account, the book becomes of greater value to historians. Mr. Davis discusses every leader on either side, the election of Lincoln, his intimacy with Buchanan, which was very intimate, and the surrender of his generals and conclusion of the strife. While he does not communicate new facts, and while his reasons for secession are not fresh and original, he yet tells us much which will throw light upon the various questions. The information given will not incline any to believe that the rebellion was just or that it would have benefited any section of the country. The conclusion of the history where Mr. Davis speaks of the damages done to American commerce by the confederate navy alone must convince any one that the south should be blamed for much of the loss of prestige we now suffer in foreign commerce. Mr. Davis says: "In the year 1860, 'nearly seventy per cent of the foreign commerce of the country was carried on in American ships. But in consequence of the danger of capture by our cruisers to which these ships were exposed the amount of this commerce carried by them had dwindled down in 1864 to forty-six per cent. It continued to decline after the war, and in 1873 it had fallen to twenty-eight and a half per cent."

There is no doubt that he would have continued the war after the surrender of Lee had he been able. Indeed, he openly avows that purpose. It is for this reason, if for no other, that history will deny to Jefferson Davis the possession of great statesmanship.

ENGLAND'S DUTY.

The disturbances resulting from the enforcement of the coercion act are very serious. The government of England must exercise the utmost caution or Ireland will be thrown into the greatest confusion. The time seems to have arrived, however, when England must act with firmness. Either the coercion act was necessary or it was not. Under its provisions arrests may be made on mere suspicion, and the government is given autocratic power. Now if Ireland needed for the sake of public safety such extreme measures, it must be that it is necessary that the laws should be enforced. England has a great disturbance to quell. It is more serious than any revolt in the Transvaal, or war in Afghanistan, and Gladstone has certainly seen that such foreign revolts cannot be quelled by a mere show of authority. Strong decisive measures are necessary, otherwise revolts will continue and the Irish question be as far from settlement as ever.

It is not only, however, on account of arrests under the coercion act that the turmoil continues in Ireland. The increasing troubles are in good part due to the unrelenting eviction of tenants. Writs of eviction goad the people to madness, and especially when they are served the tenants are rendered furious, and resort to any acts of violence, their passions dictate. Serving writs is anything but agreeable or safe. The constabulary, with the aid of police attachments, proceed to the tenant's cottage and eject the occupant by force. The ejectors perform their work amid the howlings of the enraged tenantry and are often at the mercy of the people. Missiles of every description are hurled through the air, and no matter how large the force supporting the officer may be, the peasants never seem to fear to give vent to their feelings.

The result is that casualties are of daily occurrences. Some one is reported injured nearly every time an ejectment is made. Nor do the troubles end here; for it is necessary to place strong guards over those who are tempted to take the buildings from which a tenant has been ejected. It thus becomes an expensive matter to serve the writ of eviction. No doubt it is wrong in the tenants to resist the law, and to disobey the lawful authority. But it must be remembered that under the coercion and arms bills the landlords have great advantages and the people realize this. It is not strange that they are rendered desperate, and there are many reasons why it would be best to cease serving these writs of ejectment until the relations between landlord and tenant are better regulated. In fact it may be taken for granted that unless there is less provocation Ireland will soon become the seat of a terrible strife. With each new movement of the government the troubles increase, and as we have said the delay of the government is doing much to increase the troubles. Decisiveness is necessary. Either enact new laws giving relief to the tenantry at once, or cease to excite and an-

ger the people by increasing their wrongs. Ejectment is a harsh measure, and autocratic rule is always to be deplored. We in this country cannot imagine the suffering they bring to a people. And it seems so evident that the situation is growing more and more serious that one wonders why the question is not settled at once either one way or the other.

A Word of Approval.

Sensibly and humanely the GAZETTE takes strong ground in opposition to public executions.

PERSONAL.

Representative Wait of Connecticut is seriously ill at Greenwich.

President Garfield was the first Decoration day orator at Arlington, on May 30, 1880.

Pope Leo XIII. occupies his leisure time in composing Latin verse, and as an Easter gift presented his favorite Cardinals with a poem lauding the virtues and glory of divers saints.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's first audience in Nashville, Tenn., last week was so small that he refused to lecture in that city on the following night, as had been arranged.

Jefferson Davis has recently visited Chicago, which he has not seen since fifty-one years ago. When, as lieutenant in the United States army, he was on his way to a fort in Iowa, he passed the swamp where the city now stands.

Captain Bogardus' feat of breaking five hundred glass balls in twenty-five minutes and fifteen seconds has been excelled by John C. Haskell of Lynn, Mass., who broke the same number in twenty-four minutes and two seconds.

L'Abbe Franz Liszt has recently been elected corresponding member of the Academie des Beaux-Arts, Paris, in the section of music in the place of the late M. Gaspari. His two competitors were Johannes Brahms of Vienna and Arrigo Boito of Milan.

It is urged against the theory that the White House is a very unhealthy place that only two presidents (Harrison and Taylor) out of nineteen who have lived therein have died within its walls, and neither of these deaths has ever been attributed to local causes.

M. F. Conway, who was the first representative of an inmate from Kansas, is now in a hospital in an insane asylum near Washington, and his malady is pronounced incurable. It is a singular fact that Marcus J. Purrott, who was Mr. Conway's principal associate in leading the free soil party in Kansas, died some time ago in a lunatic asylum.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is described as the wreck of his former self. A distinguished Russian gentleman the Grand Duke, however, it may be assumed that he is not in so bad a way as he used to be at St. Petersburg. He looks around him in every direction before he speaks, and when he opens his mouth it is to let fall broken and confused sentences meaning nothing, and yet expressing a terror-stricken habit of mind. Constantine, who has been looked upon as the Richard III. of the family, is to reside at Livadia, virtually in exile.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

Unparalleled Business Prosperity Shown by the Records.

New York, June 8.—The Public says: The business transacted in May exceeds that of any other month in the history of the country, as shown by the unerring records of the clearing houses. Last week we gave figures for New York which show the largest monthly return in the history of clearing houses with exchanges of \$3,084,108,689. After deducting double the value of stocks sold this is an amount larger by nine per cent. than that of any previous month. This week we have complete returns from May for all cities outside of New York. The aggregate for May of all cities outside of New York is \$1,280,044,980, with all the annual settlements, which swell the returns last month were only \$1,208,000,000. The largest previous return for any month that of December \$1,229,233,080, but a special case swelled the exchanges at some of the cities in that month and transactions at New York, exclusive of stocks, were only \$2,571,000,000. Exchanges for May are shown in the following table:

New York	\$4,884,107,127
Boston	184,154,001
Pittsburgh	1,823,823
Chicago	228,344,759
St. Louis	71,338,055
Cincinnati	68,258,850
Philadelphia	38,296,360
Baltimore	31,475,075
San Francisco	42,832,829
Louisville	31,598,711
New Orleans	31,525,100
Providence	61,898,628
Victoria	61,898,628

These records have but one interpretation. There is no decrease in transactions for the month at a single city, and yet May, 1880, was one of remarkably large dealings outside of this city. The increase is 30.9 per cent, and it will be observed that the increase in exchanges at New York less double the value of stocks sold is still larger—no less than 8.35 per cent. Nor do the transactions of the first week in June appear unfavorable. Outside of New York the increase is 3.70 per cent larger than in the past month.

Sold but Not Bought.

LEADVILLE, June 8.—At 11 o'clock last night three men entered the saloon of Martin Kelly and called for beer. While Kelly was drawing it they put pistols to his head and demanded money. Kelly reached for his gun and they sloped.

A villain last night attempted to rob the family of C. C. Smith of money contributed by citizens to relieve distress brought on by the powder explosion of last week.

Struck It Rich.

LEADVILLE, June 8.—A big strike was made this afternoon in the Little Diamond, adjoining the Dunkin property or Fryer Hill. The full extent of the strike is not yet definitely known, but the ore taken out assays from 1834 to 943 ounces and sixty-five per cent lead. The mine is owned by J. S. Lizard, of this city, and J. A. Seltzer & Bro., of Philadelphia, and other parties.

FOSTER NOMINATED.

He Receives the Approval of Ohio.

There is Little Doubt About His Election.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—Chas. Foster was nominated by the republican convention by acclamation, and J. G. Richards of Jefferson county was nominated for lieutenant-governor.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—Sherman in thanking the convention for honor done him said Gov. Foster is entitled to renomination and would be triumphant. His able and earnest canvass two years ago laid the foundation for a great victory and culminated in electing Garfield president. He referred to the cosmopolitan character of Ohio's population and said it represented the whole country. The platform of the republican party is what it has done [cheers] for twenty-five years. He proceeded to briefly sketch the great achievements, alleging that what it has done is the best assurance of what it intends to do. To advance the public credit and to pay off the public debt more rapidly and to protect every citizen in his rights cost what it will. The platform adopted was heartily approved and endorsed the administration and pledged their cordial support in all the president's duties. It endorses the policy of the party in the protection of American labor and discriminating in favor home production. It endorses Foster's administration. The question regulating the liquor traffic should be submitted to the people in the form of a constitutional amendment, that shall regulate it to localities. He believed President Garfield's statement on his inaugural that all powers he commands will be used for this purpose. The times are auspicious for this great object; the republican party bitterness in the south subsiding, freedmen are gradually acquiring property, strong independent friends are springing up around them who will stand by the flag and the cause of human rights. He depicted in glowing terms the future of this fifty million of freedmen. In this country we have no room for a leader who commands and dictates. [Great applause.] We have a great people in Ohio, there never has been and never will be room for a prince or a "boss." The man who attempts to command had better make out his will beforehand. [Applause.] He congratulated them on the auspicious opening of Garfield's administration. We know office seeking is the proper pursuit of mankind [laughter] and although places are scarce we get along on the whole comfortably. The wise financial policy of the last administration has been carried out and supplemented. He then paid a high compliment to Secretary Windom for his skillful management in this matter, but took the edge off of it by remarking he was an Ohio boy. The debt which frightened brave men fifteen years ago has melted away like snow before the sun.

I believe I can say in advance of the resolution that will be offered that General Garfield has the emphatic approval of the republicans of Ohio in the course he has pursued thus far. [Applause.] Let him further advance the public credit; let him punish all who do wrong; let him give us an administration pure, simple and republican; worthy of a nation like ours, and we will send him our approval twice over again. But my countrymen, we have something to do in this task. We have got to emphasize our approval by endorsing this administration in the election of a republican ticket this fall. This is no child's play, as we know. The republican party has a powerful adversary behind it, so that we dare not do anything wrong or they will push off our stages if we don't believe ourselves, and that is the only use I know of for the democratic party. Let us then do our party's work as representatives of Ohio know how to work and victory will perch upon our banners.

Nichols Longworth was nominated judge of the supreme court; Joseph Turvey was nominated treasurer by acclamation; George Hart was nominated member of public works by acclamation; George K. Nast was nominated for attorney general by acclamation. The convention then adjourned sine die.

Home Missionary Society.

CHICAGO, June 8.—At the meeting of the Home Missionary society Rev. W. M. Burrows, of Salt Lake City, spoke on Mormonism. He said: Neither the whistle of the locomotive, the death of Brigham Young, nor the supreme court had destroyed it. It should be put down now by an aroused people, for it would not die of itself. Nearly all the offices are now filled by polygamists in Utah. There are no free schools in the territory; ignorance is the soil on which Mormons thrive best. He urged the society to place schools and churches in Utah.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado, Dakota and other states and territories were reported by their superintendents to be in a growing but needy condition. Rev. J. L. Seelye, in behalf of the committee on Mormons, presented a memorial praying congress and the president that speedy measures be taken to overthrow this evil. The report was accepted and adopted. Adjourned.

At the second day's session of the national anniversary of the American Home Missionary society, held this morning, after a brief prayer meeting, the Rev. N. A. Hyde, of Indianapolis, sketched the remarkable revival now in progress in that city. Short addresses were made by A. F. Sherrill, of Omaha, and Dr. Sturdevant, of Jacksonville. President Seelye then took the chair, and the Rev. A. H. Clapp read a paper by the Rev. D. R. Coe. The senior secretary of the society read a paper giving a summary of the society's work since its establishment in 1826, especially in the western states. The Rev. H. M. Stairs read a paper on Church growth, and presented a grand battle in which the church should triumph as against the influx of heathenism and crime to our shores from east to west.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reunion of the Veterans at Hartford.

HARTFORD, June 8.—The weather was clear this morning and most propitious for the parade demonstration in honor of the veteran soldiers of the army of the Potomac. The streets were crowded with people to witness the parade. The city is gay with decorations. General Sherman arrived early this morning and at 10 o'clock reviewed the state militia.

Generals Burnside, Wright, Franklin, Devens and others marched in the ranks with the boys. Several corps associations held meetings in the forenoon. General Miles made a speech to the second corps. The society met in public session in the opera house in the afternoon. Mayor Buckley made a speech of welcome, and an oration and a poem followed. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, was orator. Secretary of War Lincoln had a seat on the stage, the setting of which was military camp; the battle flags of Pennsylvania regiments were also on the stage.

After the oration brief speeches were made by General Sherman, Secretary Lincoln, Gen-

erals Burnside, Franklin, Hawley, Sickles, Devens, Slocum and Bigelow, of Connecticut. A business meeting was next held and officers chosen. President, Gen. Charles Devens; recording secretary, Col. Horatio C. King; corresponding secretary, Col. Geo. H. Sharpe; treasurer, Gen. N. T. McMahon. A committee was appointed to arrange for a general reunion of the societies of the several armies. The next meeting of the society will be held in Detroit.

General Sherman spoke this morning at great length to the encampment. He said there were few soldiers in the army now. They were men of civilization and aids to frontier enterprises. The army was fine in physique, intelligence, patriotic sentiment and heroic quality. He referred to the value of the regular army as disclosed in the last war. He declared army reserves were to help keep alive the memories of the war, but the contrary was the case. He declared that in spite of Jeff Davis' assertion in his late book he approved of Grant's movement from Washington to Richmond by land instead of water. Mark Twain followed Sherman.

DENVER DOINGS.

Matters of Moment From the Capital. DENVER, June 8.—The three victims of Wednesday's Denver and South Park accident were buried here this morning. The funeral was very largely attended.

In the United States court to-day the jury was empanelled in the case of McBrotnay for a murder committed at Irwin. The court will first ascertain if Irwin is in the reservation, and if not the case will be turned over to the state courts.

Herdie Coaches in Denver.

DENVER, June 8.—The Herdie coaches began running to-day on Lawrence and Curtis streets. There are only six running at present but more will be put on as soon as they arrive.

New Trial Hoped For.

LEADVILLE, Col., June 8.—The Chronicle has the following item: A. F. Cleary, attorney for Rozenert, has strong hopes of getting a new trial for the condemned man. He goes to Denver to-night to get a supercedes of the supreme court. Cleary says the man was fifteen miles from the scene of the murder when it was committed.

FATHER MURPHY.

Great Excitement in Ireland over Evictions.

New York, June 8.—The Herald's Cork special says alarming reports come from the west of county Cork. Serious riots and disturbances are reported to have occurred at Schull, but the telegraph wires are cut and the roads from Schull to Kibberee are torn up and obstructed so that it is impossible to obtain authentic news. The cause of the trouble is the intended arrest of Father Murphy, the parish priest of Schull, which the people seem determined to resist. The last report from Schull says that it is absolutely unknown whether he is to be arrested, but the suspicion is very strong. Father Murphy was more than once seen in the company of the police yesterday, and a document of some description handed to him. Schull was last night thronged with thousands of people. A man who rode into Kibberee from Schull reports that the telegraph wires are lying across the roads in several places. The tearing up of the roads is attributed to the fear that the priest might be conveyed by a different route from Kibberee. Father Murphy addressed a large multitude last night from his hall door, and from his language in cautioning the people to depart in peace he left a considerable suspicion on the mind of his audience. A rumor was prevalent that several houses in Schull had been wrecked, and that the horses and cars which were used for the arrest of Henry O'Mahoney, the "suspect," arrested on Saturday, had been thrown into the harbor of Schull. To-night at ten o'clock a special train left Cork with a large number of troops for Kibberee, whence the journey will have to be accomplished by road. The district is a wild and inaccessible one, and has been notorious as a hold of Fenianism.

Arms and Agitation.

Cork, Ireland, June 8.—Many of the bayonets with which the marines charged the crowd at Bailey D'Hoboe were broken. The people ascended the top of a steep hill at one end of Bailey D'Hoboe. The soldiers thought the fight then was through and received some stones at the hands of the people. Quiet having been restored at Kibberee a hundred troops were sent to quit the town, when the rails were found torn up. The town again became excited and the military are quartered in the town hall.

Wrecked on the Rail.

LAIRAIR, June 8.—The worst wreck ever known on the Pacific railroad occurred yesterday. St. Louis & Pacific railroad occurred yesterday seven miles west of here at a point one and a half miles east of Burnside, where two freight trains collided, running at full speed. Both engines and several cars were totally demolished. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. One of the engines is reared perfectly upright. The debris is piled twenty feet high. All the passenger trains were transferred to-day, and the road will not be cleared before another day. Several hundred farmers and others from the country for many miles had gathered in the afternoon after the wreck. The westward bound train was running wild, which caused the collision. Brakeman Critchfield was severely injured but will recover.

Wild Waters.

WHEELING, June 8.—By a rain storm last night much damage was done to crops, roads, bridges and railroads. Nearly all trains are out of time to-day in consequence.

A family named Straub, living on Glenn's run was swept away last night, the mother and five children being drowned and the father was carried on a log to the head of one of the Sisters Islands, where he was found to-day in an insensible condition. The bodies of the mother and five children have been discovered.

MOVEMENTS IN STOCKS.

A Syndicate to Disseminate False Financial News.

New York, June 8.—Stocks opened irregular and speculation was characterized by a very quiet tone. Dealers were on a small scale and devoid of animation. Fluctuations were very slight. Yesterday an attempt was made to affect the stock and grain markets by means of a dispatch from a western point announcing the sudden death of Jay Gould. The dispatch was stopped in the Associated press office, and the dastardly scheme was defeated. General Agent Sheenow now reports that the investigation he has conducted seems to show that the dispatch originated with a syndicate organized for the purpose of disquieting false financial and commercial news. It is said that the syndicate has its agents in leading cities east and west and in London. News agents and the business public need to be on their guard.

Rowell is walking again.

Pera is avenged. Kilpatrick goes to Chiff.

There is still no settlement of the question at Albany.

"Me too Platt" is the latest title of the ex-senator.

England and Italy are not pleased with the Tunisian treaty.

LeDuc retiring from his office of agricultural commissioner gushes.

Henry Ward Beecher has received one vote at Albany. Conkling has another rival.

The question of public hangings is attracting considerable attention. It deserves careful consideration.

Editorials on the Stickney case, and interviews with parties connected with the principals are now in order.

It is delightfully refreshing to read of Kallio's address. He is the virtuous representative of the Pacific slope.

Canty is likely to have his case considered this week. It is complained that no use has been made of the privilege so far.

Grant is wise in refusing to take a hand in the Conkling fight. It would have been wiser had he never written the Jones letter.

Jones, Grant's correspondent, says that Conkling will fight to the end. Now we know what Conkling will do for a long time to come.

Conkling must know now what the press of the country thinks of him. He will soon know how the people of his state feel toward him.

The boom in stocks has extended to mining shares. Hibernia sold in large blocks yesterday at prices averaging something above last quotations.

The row in Leadville yesterday between Colonel Stone and Major Spencer seems to have been a brawl between a bully and a thief. We draw this conclusion from the interviews given with both parties.

General Grant has arrived at New Orleans in a happy frame of mind. He has not lost any decorations, is not interested in a United States bank, and was highly successful in obtaining all he wished in Mexico.

The Leadville Democrat proposes the proper punishment. It says the whipping post should be erected for the woman bender, and that the offender should have his back grooved with the cut of nine tails, well laid on.

Jay Gould has created another monopoly? This time the Western Union telegraph has absorbed the Montreal and Dominion companies of Canada. There is likely to be a strong feeling manifested against the consolidation.

The Coldstream guards, among the bravest and most renowned of England's soldiery, have of late been turning their arms against the Widow Mideahy. They are disgusted with their new duties and they have cause to be disgusted.

It will not help the cause of Ireland to have her leaders indulge in such language as that used by Healy and reported in our dispatches. The question of Irish affairs is serious enough without side issues being raised, and foolish language indulged in.

Who is to be benefited by the tiresome task the Chicago faster imposes on himself? Who is interested in the subject and who would believe, even if the proposed number of days should be passed, that the doctors and the people were not imposed upon? We have had Tamer! spare us any more of the same style.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "If both 'ers and apostates have reached such rank and such power in the party as to dictate terms and receive in such service the approval of the recognized leaders, then it is time for a double game, and the army may as well scatter at once and each one fight for himself."

It is becoming exceedingly questionable if public charitable institutions are all that they pretend to be. There is a doubt arising whether there are not too many officers. The case of the Philadelphia woman who in a time of sore need applied in vain for aid is likely to open the eyes of many who have formerly believed that our institutions were managed in most approved fashions.

It is unfortunate for the new czar that he selected Ignatieff to succeed Melnikoff. He chooses one as his chief executive officer who believes in autocratic power. Melnikoff on the other hand was more inclined to govern with softer hand. It cannot be doubted that if the czar applies autocratic rule to the people to his advantage, they will try the power of nitro glycerine on him to lessen their wrongs.

Brother Hay forgets the ancient dignity enjoyed by the New York Tribune when he says: "Thomas C. Platt going about in a lonesome, disconsolate way as if looking for somebody he cannot find, while Conkling is arranging his own re-election, somehow recalls the blubbery boy at the Centennial, who, being asked what he was booing about, answered angrily: 'I can't find my mother—I told the darned thing she'd lose me.'"

Discussing Irish affairs and the effect of the coercion act, the Cincinnati Commercial says: "If it is the purpose of the Gladstone government to put down the agitation in Ireland with a strong arm, the police and soldiers there will have to be instructed to use something more efficient than blank cartridges and the flat of their swords. The agitation has been too long protracted, and is too deep and earnest to be trifled with, and the government will have to choose between the alternatives of remedial legislation that will remove the cause of discontent among the people, or enforce its authority with such decisive manifestations of its power as will convince them of the hopelessness of resistance."

And now it appears that Conkling did not intend to resign unless sure of a re-election.

The Cornell boys certainly have right on their side. It is to be hoped they will enter the Henley race.

Carl Schurz continues to claw Conkling. He says that Conkling was fast making enemies with every one in the senate and if re-elected will have but few friends left. Carl rather has Roscoe now.

LeDuc in an interview, yesterday, told a reporter that he was so interested in the government sorghum patch that he couldn't go to California yet. LeDuc must have been giving that reporter taffy.

A correspondent tells a pitiful story of an eviction in Ireland. It must be humiliating to the English soldiers to stoop to such work. Certainly there is much in Ireland's woes which appeals to the world's sympathy.

"I have been in political life many years, and I have always found that mistakes in judgment were little less than treason." This is what Mr. Conkling is reported to have said to Governor Cornell when berating him for his course during the last two weeks, and it is just what the people think of the ex-senator's own course.

The suggestion of the GAZETTE that public hanging should be avoided meets with general approval. A public exhibition of the kind savors too much of lynch law spectacles. The punishment will be no less severe, the lesson no less impressive if the end of a criminal happens in the presence of only those who have the right to witness it. Simple curiosity should not be gratified.

The French have long enjoyed the distinction of being exceedingly good financiers. Naturally saving, industrious and accumulative, they are now fast becoming noted as able diplomats. The late treaty with Tunis will add much to the influence France already exerts in European affairs. The results of the treaty are feared by England and Germany. One power is disinclined to have any other nation grow to have too much power abroad, and the other fears that France may soon seek to regain Alsace and Lorraine, and have the power to carry into effect the designs.

The Denver News makes a plea for home fruits and flowers, and says: "Small farming near Denver pays so well already that some lands worth \$200 per acre are devoted to its use. When the conditions of success are better understood the number of these garden farms will increase, and our growing population, in the mines and at the foot of the hills, will no longer be dependent upon California and Utah for their supply of fruits, fresh and prepared. What patience and intelligence have accomplished upon the alkali basin of the Great Salt lake, can be repeated in the neighboring hill sides and valleys, now that the market is both certain and profitable for all that can be raised."

It would be a welcome relief from Conkling editorials if journals would give more attention to questions of farming. The Denver News and the Christian Union have already made a move in a good direction and the Union in speaking of the importance of farming says: "Agriculture regulates the balance of trade abroad, pays foreign debts and national, state and local taxation. Not in flippant fancy but in stubborn fact the farmers constitute the bone and sinew of the nation, while through the growth of general scholarship and intelligence they are also becoming active thinkers. They are taking broader and more just views of the great questions of the day—the questions of transportation and other monopolies, of taxation, of national and state finance."

The iron trade of Great Britain has not participated in the general business recovery that has followed the stagnation of 1870-71. There is a reduction of over \$6,000,000 in the value of pig iron exported from that country for the four first months of 1881 as compared with 1880. The total reduction in the value of iron and steel exported during the same time is \$12,500,000. This is partly due to a falling off in prices as well as quantity. The only manufacturers of iron that hold their own are railroad iron and cast or wrought iron. The decreasing prices of English iron must have their effect in keeping down prices in this country. Whenever the reduction on the other side reaches the point that enables importers to pay duties and market the foreign iron in this country the danger signals should be raised: There must be a stoppage of production and a surrender of our markets or else a lowering of prices to such a degree that the home-made iron cannot be undersold.

The new French tariff signals a return on the part of France to a stringent protective system, and will seriously affect the trade of England with that country. Formerly the exports to France from England have been over \$90,000,000, and the exports to England from France nearly four times as much. The Courier Journal says: "The French protectionists having succeeded in getting the duties on imported textile fabrics increased from 25 to 210 per cent, the manufacturers will proceed to bleed the unfortunate people whom they pretend to be serving. English manufacturers will be injured somewhat by this protectionist movement, as France takes about 10 per cent of British exports. The French movement was caused by dull trade, the result of bad harvests. The manufacturers (as the same class did in this country) have been declaring that the trade depression was entirely due to the admission of foreign goods, and that the salvation of the country depends on a prohibitory tariff. Our American manufacturers of textile fabrics, who are continually crying for market for their goods, are more effectively shut out of France than ever. The French tariff is their own medicine administered to them. If they were candid they would say they do not like it."

UNHAPPY IRIN.

The coercion act has failed to put an end to disorder in Ireland. Indeed lawlessness has increased, since the bill passed parliament, and hardly a day passes that arrests under its provisions are not made. The question of Ireland's future, and what shall be done, grows momentarily more serious, and the late address to the Gladstone ministry of Archbishop Croke will not tend to lessen the difficulty in which the whole matter is at present involved.

The archbishop speaks plainly and earnestly, and presents Ireland's side of the question with a terseness and earnestness and an apparent truthfulness which will command respect and attention. He advises Gladstone to blot out from the statute books the eviction law, and says: "Let me ask Mr. Gladstone what has become of the 800 families 'once so happy in their humble homes, who have disappeared from the parish. Many have gone to the grave; many to the workhouse, and many to the great republic 'of the west, bearing with them 'undying hatred to the country that banished them from their native land.' At the same time he advises the people to avoid bringing themselves into collision with the authorities. He says: 'They are too strong for you. If not, even for conscience's sake, for our own preservation, for the sake of expediency, if not of principle, we must act on the defensive. We must offer passive resistance to those opposed to us. In that way they will get tired of the contest, because a whole united people has never yet been defeated.'"

His grace describes fully the present position and aims of the land league, and declares that the movement is not a revolutionary one, but a constitutional and lawful one. The declaration of the archbishop is in the following vigorous language: "We do not intend to violate any law. We intend to exhaust all constitutional remedies; we are perfectly certain that the elasticity of the constitution will allow us the means of working energetically to the 'last and finally achieving the results we aim at. We wish to produce an effect on England, not by physical force or by any manifestations of physical force, but by moral means. We want to make our grievances 'known to the world; to tell France, and Spain, and Italy, and the United States, and the great colonies that acknowledge the sway of Great Britain as does this country, that we have been kept down by bayonets 'to the present time, and that by bayonets 'are kept down at present. Please God, we are now fully determined, bayonets or no bayonets to proclaim at all events 'our wants and to proclaim that we will not be satisfied until we get our rights and enlist 'in our behalf no swords, no guns, no cannon, not Spain or Italy or the United States, but the intelligent opinion of all the 'intelligent nations of the world. Therefore, 'this is not a revolutionary movement, but is 'conducted by the most religious people in 'the world, and backed up by the best, most 'holy, most self-sacrificing, most faithful and 'most uncompromising priesthood in the 'world.'"

Such utterances as these, and delivered at the present time will occasion much comment. Interest in the subject will increase, and the Gladstone ministry must realize that the whole question must receive most careful, and most earnest consideration. The Irish people are determined and it is unquestionable that they have right on their side. If the advice of his grace is heeded, and Irishmen determine not to resort to force, which they will not contend, if they will but resort to argument and meet statement with statement, they will ultimately gain more than by endeavoring to fight against odds so great. No one doubts the sincerity of Gladstone in his consideration of the question. The majority of the English also would gladly see Ireland's wrongs righted. The relief bill now before parliament has certain provisions calculated to relieve the people, but Irishmen are determined upon having radical changes and unless these are given there will be no lasting settlement.

IMMIGRATION.

We have already called attention to the fact that the number of immigrants arriving daily in this country has never been equalled. Two thousand on an average arrive each day. The fact would be a serious one to any country were it not enjoying our peculiar advantages. It can make no difference to us how many come; there is room for all. Our territory is so large that we gladly welcome all who arrive, and every new one adds just so much to our national wealth and our general prosperity.

But for the countries so fast being depopulated, the case must be different. It is becoming a serious matter with nearly every European state, and it may not be uninteresting to glance briefly at the causes which send so many away from home. In Ireland the cause is evident. English misgovernment of that country has forced many to leave it. There is nothing to induce them to remain at home. If not interfered with by the government they have to guard against the attacks of the land leagues. Rents are high, privileges are scarce, and the future of their native land anything but encouraging. It is not to be wondered at that the counties of Ireland are fast becoming depopulated. In Germany the great reason of immigration is that taxes are high, rents higher, and labor receives but slight recompense. In an interview with immigrants at New York, many interesting facts were discovered. The majority of people left their homes for the simple reason that they could not live on the wages paid, while others sought new homes that they might escape serving in the army. In Russia, who can wonder that the people are glad to seek safety over the ocean? With autocracy on the one side and nihilism on the other, Russia is anything but a country one would desire to live in. And so each steamer leaving the old country comes to us crowded by those fleeing from high taxes, low wages, and general misgovernment. They will scatter over our territory. The hardships they will have to undergo will not be a tithe of what they have borne at home. The taxes are low; there is no aristocracy to provide for, and no army to be forced into. Just so long as we offer these inducements just so long will the stampede from Europe continue. We will reap richer harvests, and those coming to us will receive better pay.

But it should not be supposed that this state of affairs will last for ever. Europe will awake to the fact sooner or later that she is losing her mechanics, her farmers and her laborers. She cannot afford to lose all these, and long before she is entirely depopulated, or before we are crowded to suffocation reform measures will be instituted. Indeed there are reforms already in two at least of the European states. France is a republic with a peasantry the most prosperous of any in Europe, almost of any in the world. Since the downfall of Napoleon, and during the years of her republican life, France has gone steadily upward and onward. The people are too prosperous to wish to leave their homes, and the result is that while disintegrating forces are at work in England, Russia, and Germany, and are depopulating those countries, France more than holds her own, and her population is increasing. Italy also has a most liberal monarchy. She will soon become a republic.

The fact is then that reforms alone will save Europe from becoming depopulated and us from over-crowding. Once let the people abroad enjoy a life which is free from the burden of the privileged classes; let monarchs work or starve, compel armies to be reduced, make taxes lighter, and then the peasantry will begin to live. They exist now; but with concessions to their comfort, they will gladly remain at home. There will be a more general happiness when there are reorganized governments, and low taxes, but we will have fewer immigrants. To keep those we have, we must regulate our little abuses; there will then be no stampede for their old homes of those who are coming to us with gladness.

SHALL THERE BE A CHOICE OF EVILS?

A stalwart in New York City has made out a schedule of procedure which he thinks will secure the success of Conkling. The plan is briefly that the present senate will adjourn without a choice. After that Governor Cornell will call a special session. The administration men will not be able to defeat Conkling and therefore should they throw the vote before the people and thus secure the return of democratic senators the administration party will be responsible for delivering the state of New York over to the democrats.

This proposition is cool enough to have been chipped off of the north end of the north pole. Coming from a man who deserted his party in the most critical moment of its history; a man, who, from pure egotism and monomaniac self conceit, turned over the republican party to the control of its sworn enemies; a man, who, knowing the perilous condition of his friends, took advantage of it to compel that recognition which his ability could not command. It certainly has a look which nothing but the popular vernacular will describe. "Monumental cheek" hardly does justice to this claim, which is that the Benedict Arnold who betrayed his friends in the face of the foe must be returned in order to defeat the enemy. One loses patience, when one looks at the assumption and arrogance of such a claim. Conkling has shown himself a traitor to all large views of what is patriotic. He is a wretch concentrated all in self who doubly dying should go down to the vile earth from whence he sprung, unwept, unhonored, and unsung. Rather than yield to such coercion and return a man who has so signally failed to show true loyalty, it would be better for the administration men of New York to let the matter go to the people. There is always a choice between two evils, and between a foe in camp and a foe in the field, it is always best to take the open enemy and meet him upon equal ground.

Literary Notes.

Mr. W. M. Griswold is translating Herr Bodenstedt's letters.

Mrs. Sarah Orne Jewett, author of "Deephaven" and "Old and New," will soon publish, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a similar volume of essays, entitled "Country Byways."

Julian Hawthorne has nearly ready for serial publication a novel called "Fortune's Fool."

Oliver Wendell Holmes writes slowly and laboriously, though he is a rapid and vivacious talker.

Charles Dudley Warner, of the Hartford Courant, is soon to sail for Europe, whither his wife has already gone.

The pen and papers on Washington Irving's desk at "Sunnyside" remain just as he arranged them for the last time.

A Boston publishing firm will presently issue a "George Eliot Daily Calendar," with selections for each day in the year.

Longfellow wears his frock coat buttoned to the chin, as in the chilly weather of a late spring he sits before a dusky-red fire of canal coal. He is gentle and hospitable in manner.

"The Miller's Daughter," by Anne Beale, and "The Chaplain of the Fleet," by Walter Besant and James Rice, are the latest novels published in Harper's "Franklin Square Library."

The second volume of the American Catalogue, which is a finding list to the first volume, is at last in type, and will be published within a few days. This is good news for librarians and all other persons who have occasion to use a bibliography.

Messrs. Carleton & Co. will publish Mr. T. H. Tibbles' Indian novel, "Hidatan Path," on the 8th of June. The close similarity between Mr. Tibbles' title and that of a novel by a far-off Harland is unfortunate. Mr. Tibbles should have found some other name for his book.

Mr. E. Worthington is the distributing agent for the new edition of the "De-

cameron" and the "Hephamster." The books are printed on large paper, uncut, with gilt tops, and are bound in white cloth, gilt stamped. The illustrations are by Flaming and are printed on India paper.

The Harpers have published the Revised New Testament in the Franklin Square Library, and will issue it also in a 16mo volume. They have wrought a decided improvement by printing the suggestions of the American committee as footnotes, instead of placing them in a separate group at the end of the volume.

"Harper's Weekly" gains greatly in comeliness of appearance by the change of type and arrangement adopted in the current number. The editorial pages are now printed in larger type than has been used hitherto, and the matter is arranged in three columns instead of four. The paper is better, too, and is of a creamy tint.

An amusing instance of Carlyle's plain speaking is reported by a hearer of it. An acquaintance with strong opinions of his own had supported them pertinaciously one evening against Carlyle's views, and was thus taken leave of at the door: "Good night, sir! And let me tell you that you have capabilities for becoming one of the greatest bores in England."

A. Bronson Alcott, the aged Concord philosopher, has been receiving enthusiastic greetings in Indianapolis. He gave fifteen formal lectures and conversations, which were attended by a great number of people. The children were eager to see the father of the "Little Women." He says that he has been riding through the west in the "Little Women's Chariot."

An illustrated work on "The Public Service of the State of New York" has been planned and is in preparation for Osgood's publication. Chadbourne is to edit the book, and chapters are to be contributed by Governor Cornell, Judge Robertson, Mr. Carr, Judge Folger, Speaker Shape, Dr. Murray of the university, Lieutenant Governor Hoskins and Mr. Horatio Seymour, Jr.

"I!" is the title of the Rev. George H. Hepworth's romance which the Harpers have in press. Let us hope that the book is really worthy of a name, notwithstanding its strange christening. The Harpers have also nearly ready a volume on "Beauty in Dress," by Miss M. R. Oakley, whose paper on that subject recently printed in Harper's Magazine attracted a good deal of attention.

PERSONAL.

The Potomac flats—Conkling and Platt. Platt likes to have a table between himself and Roscoe now when they talk up the situation.

The late Colonel Tom Scott voted only once in twenty-four years, and that was last fall, for Hancock.

Queen Victoria is going to Italy next month, where she will occupy a villa by the Lake of Como.

General Grant should be careful when he arrives in Albany. The coal-hole covers in that town are still awful slippery.

Ex-Senator Conkling has the rooms he occupied in Washington engaged for next winter. We wonder why Lord Roscoe so wastes his wealth.

When talking of scientists much given to conjecture, Carlyle would thump the table and say, "I have no patience with these gorilla damnifications of humanity."

A heavy real estate investment has just been made by the Trustees of Harvard College, in the purchase of the John C. Gray estate, at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, Boston, for the sum of \$475,000. Probably this means that the bar of the law school is to be moved from School street.

During the decade ending June, 1880, the total cereal product of the country, according to the recently-published census reports, increased 100 per cent. The surplus of breadstuffs has steadily increased; so that, besides feeding our own people, a greater quantity than ever before remains to supply the wants of other nations.

The Smuggler's Secret.

"No," said the customs officer, "I never smuggled myself, although I came very near doing it once. Yes, while I was in the service, too. You see, I went over the river one day to look after a matter we had in hand, and a very frank but green-looking countryman sat down beside me. He was fresh and asked many questions, and I rather liked his open-hearted manner. At last he hitched his chair close to mine and said: 'Live here?' 'Yes,' says I. 'Good deal of smuggling going on?' he asked. 'Well, considerable, I guess.' 'Now, how do you do it?' he said; 'supposing they wanted to smuggle some silk, how would they do it?' 'Well, the lady—' 'Yes, but if a man was to do it?' 'Oh, never never smuggle silk. They take over and overcoats and neckties.' 'Yes, but suppose a man smuggled silk?' 'Well, if it was not a large roll, he would place it under his coat.' 'Ah, I see, you put the back, eh?' 'No, that would show as he walked away from the boat; he would place it under the side of his coat, put his hand in the outside pocket, kind of careless like, and hold up the lower end of the silk roll with the pocketed hand.' 'I see,' says my new acquaintance. 'Now, I don't mind telling you a secret, for I know you won't let on.' Here he whispered: 'I'm going to come back with enough silk to make my wife a new dress—can't afford to make the duty; and he winked. 'I'd advise you not to,' said I, but the boat had touched and he was off. Coming back I congratulated myself he was not on the ferry, but just as the boat rounded to, who should appear but my smuggler. 'Got it here,' he whispered, tapping his coat, 'but it shows a little, and it dropped down twice. Now see here, you just put your arm through mine, and he pulled me toward his silk side. 'We'll pretend they'll never notice.' And they didn't, for that trusting country chap just walked me right past my own colleagues as slick as you please. I hope his wife liked the dress."

A Sensitive Burg.

From the Pueblo Chieftain. Canty, the condemned murderer, will soon make his exit from the world at Colorado Springs. As the time approaches the good people of that burg manifest symptoms of nervousness, and the GAZETTE comes out in an article condemning public executions, and in favor of the private programme. We don't know as it will make much difference, so far the effect is concerned; whether Canty swings off in public or private, but if he has the usual speech about women and whiskey, and how he was first turned from the path of rectitude by robbing birds' nests on Sunday, it will be to deprive him of the usual sympathetic, blubbery audience.

ON THE BORDER.

Ute Indians and Ute Commissioners.

A Powwow Which Results in a General Indefiniteness.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., June 5, VIA LAKE CITY, June 6.—Saturday the Ute commissioners met in conference with the head chief, Sapavano, of the Utes, and his sub-chiefs Shavano, Platt, Alahandia and others. There was at least twelve hundred Utes about the agency. The scenes within Agent Berry's office were exciting, dramatic and perilous in the extreme. The Ute Indian commissioners, Messrs. Meers, Russell and McMorris, were present. Each Indian was heavily armed, and when the talk began the building was surrounded by Utes who occupied every available spot to listen to the conference. Being regular ration day, together with the widely circulated information among the Utes, a larger number were present than usual. The Utes were told by the commissioners, through an interpreter, that the commission had come to the agency for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the treaty entered into last year; that it was the wish and intention of the government to accomplish the terms of this treaty as expeditiously as possible and remove the Utes upon the new reservation. This announcement had perceptibly unfavorable impression upon Chief Sapavano as well as upon Shavano and the other sub-chiefs. The Utes were furthermore informed by the commissioners that it was decided to expedite matters with them and permit of very little talk. They were further told that the president was disposed to treat them fairly and justly but an enforcement of the stipulations of the treaty was absolutely paramount to everything else; that they were to be located upon a new reservation and no deviation from this determination was possible.

Shavano, the leading sub-chief, exclaimed loudly that there never was a treaty made neither this one under consideration nor any other, and boldly demanded to know who signed a treaty. He was soon informed that every Indian present signed to this. Shavano made no answer. The chiefs were informed that they could select five Utes to accompany the commission to the new Reservation. Should they decline to make a selection the commission would proceed without them to locate their reservation and remove the agency thereon. Five Utes, among whom were head Chief Sapavano, have been selected by Agent Berry and ordered to report to the agency Wednesday.

Shavano was very bold in his talk. He claimed that himself and Chipeta, Ouray's widow, owned the Uncompagme valley. The chiefs were given to understand that steps would be pursued to successfully accomplish the mission of the commission. The presence of the military kept the Utes under submission. The presence of reinforcements of military has clearly demonstrated that were they absent the Utes would have refused to go to the new reservation.

Agent Berry's influence with them on Saturday prevented more exciting scenes and they gracefully accepted the inevitable. Matters are quiet to-day. Very few Indians are hovering about the agency. They may return Monday for another pow-wow which will be refused. The Ute Indian commission have been here nearly two weeks. No orders for an escort have been received from Washington. Valuable time is passing awaiting these orders.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Unhappy Condition of the Peasantry.

New York, June 6.—The World's London special says: The government is very reticent about affairs in Ireland, and nothing trustworthy is to be gathered from the Irish press on the subject. The Home Rule papers concealing, and the other Home Rule papers exaggerating the actual situation. The local correspondents of the central press, drawn from motives of prudence from giving truth, tell of the collisions occurring almost daily in the disturbed districts throughout Munster.

Several correspondents in the smaller towns and villages have been "boycotted," and one was roughly handled by the mob at Kilmaller; but if the evidence of persons who are in position to obtain fairly accurate information goes for anything, the country is on the brink of a civil war. You will recollect that when the land bill was first submitted, the tenants decided that hanging-gates should be forfeited by the landlords; in other words, that a clause should be inserted in the bill prohibiting landlords from evicting for the unpaid rents of the past eighteen months. Mr. Gladstone is prepared to go a long way in satisfying the Irish tenants, but a clause of this kind would have been a concession pure and simple, and he refused to insert it. Then the agricultural laborers were dissatisfied because the bill made provision for them, and to make matters worse, many farmers, fearing that the bill would be amended in committee so as to compel them to provide in some way for the laborers on their farms, at once began to evict the laborers from their bog patches while the landlords set to work to evict the non-paying tenants. The situation at once began to be very serious. Even if the league leaders had honestly tried to do the people back, I do not think they would have succeeded. As it was, they added fuel to the flames by urging the tenants to resist the landlords and the peasants to resist the tenants. The disturbances are of a decidedly mixed character. At New Fallos, for instance, the tenants on Colonel Harr's estate are resisting the decrees of eviction issued at the instance of Harr's agent, Saunders, while at Oloomeil the peasants are boycotting the tenants who lately stood high in the league for evicting laborers. It is a muddle of doings remedied by mild measures, and doing remains for the government, but to nash the disorder by sheer dint of bayonets.

Memento Mori.

New York, June 6.—Although the Morey letter has passed in the public mind, it is a fact that the government law officers in New York have been very busy for some time following along the lines they obtained. It is known that they have been with signal success and fully expect to be so at an early day to fix the conspiracy and bring upon the real authors of the crime.

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum, \$10.00 Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$2.50 One Month, \$1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum, \$3.00 Six Months, \$1.50
Three Months, .75 One Month, .25

ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for plain and fancy job printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring to discontinue them, please send them to the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements not appearing in the paper unless notice is given. All advertisements for the Daily or Weekly must be sent to the business office, and all advertisements for the Weekly must be sent to the business office, and all advertisements for the Weekly must be sent to the business office.

From Saturday's Daily.
Mr. J. M. Ellison, the ticket agent at the depot, is now selling tickets to all points on the Southern Pacific road in Arizona and California. The first-class fare to Deming is \$25.00 and to Los Angeles, San Jose and San Francisco \$91.00 each.

Mr. E. Leonard and others filed certificates of location on the Spruce Tree and Pine Tree lodes with County Clerk Eaton yesterday. These new discoveries are situated on the west side of Cheyenne mountain.

FISH, FLESH AND FOWL.

Where the Lovers of Sport May Find Their Game.

The Denver Republican of yesterday publishes an article of interest to sportsmen, a portion of which we reproduce: "A reporter the other day visited Alderman Gove, at his place, No. 340 1/2 Blake street, to get some points from him in reference to the subject of game. To begin with, and as a fixed thing, he said: 'It is useless to look for game in sections in which mining is prosecuted.' And the miners are reaching out into all sections of the state. They use up and drive away game. From Denver it is probable that the Middle park offers the greatest inducement to the sportsman. There is an abundance of game in the northern and northwestern portions of the park, in the vicinity of the Elk mountains. The game there comprises deer, elk, bear and mountain sheep. The North park, too, offers advantages to the hunter.

"The easiest way to reach Middle park is by rail to Georgetown, and thence by stage or pack train over Berthoud pass. Mr. Bostwick, in charge of Mr. Gove's store in Tabor Creek, thought it best for parties of three or four to obtain their outfit in Denver, and go around the entire distance. One wagon will answer for a party of three, and one pack animal will answer for the same purpose, even for a party of four. Those who have been in the country before say it is just as cheap to buy guns, ammunition, tents, etc., here as in the east, and then save lugging them along. The advantage of pack animals is that they go almost anywhere where a man can walk, and make a party to camp at any point. Walking by day and sleeping in the open air gives eastern people the full benefit of Colorado's health-inspiring climate.

"From the Middle park parties can readily reach their way into the North park, where plenty of game abounds. In the summer season the main portion of the park will offer antelope only, but those acquainted with the habits of the larger game push back into the mountains. As soon as the snow disappears on the plain the deer, elk and mountain sheep push up toward the timber line, where they escape the gnats and flies. They also feed here, at the verge of the snow-line. It is up back of the bluffs, in the dense thickets, where they are often found lying in the snow.

Estes park is a lovely place in which to camp, but there is very little game there. But over here deer and the larger game are found up toward the timber line, where the less venturesome seldom pursue them. The San Juan and other regions south are so given over to hunting that hunting is not so good there as it formerly was.

"Hunting parties come earlier than mere fishing excursions. They usually come in July, but a few have already come and gone. On the subject of guides Mr. Gove has very decided opinions. He says there are a few people in the state who make a profession of being guides, but as a rule they are frauds. If they are not frauds, they are useless. There is absolutely no use for guides in Colorado either for hunting or fishing parties. In fact, parties are, as a rule, better off without them. They are, generally, these long-haired fellows, who can lie like a mining editor, and say as they can, and are simply an annoyance. All parties need is an idea of the geography of the country over which they travel, and a reliable compass. Parties should take plenty of time to travel, and when they find game and a good place to camp they can settle down to work.

"Middle and North park is the heaven of the disciple of Isaac Walton. The lakes of the lower part of the Blue, thirty-five to forty miles below Breckenridge, have become favorite resorts for fishermen. Cataract lake, one of the series, is described by Mr. Bostwick as one of the finest sheets of water in the world. Black lake also offers excellent fishing. One of the peculiarities about the fishing in the North park is that there are no fish in the streams flowing towards the Atlantic. All streams running west are full of trout. The water in the streams flowing in opposite directions is entirely different.

"In the Middle park there is fine fishing. The trip from the Middle park is an interesting one, and not unprofitable to the fisherman. They go by the hot sulphur springs, then down the Grand, thence up the Troublesome, cross over to the head of Bear River, and then there is the very best of fishing through the entire park, which Bear river traverses."

INGOMAR.

A Romantic Drama at the Opera House.

Delineated With Great Success Last Evening.

Ingomar is a romantic drama of the old fashioned school in which there is little of the fineness of the modern school but much of nature and more of sentiment. It is a play that pleases in spite of a feeling upon the part of the audience that they are yielding to an influence quite foreign to the spirit of the present. There is enough of nature in the play to carry the stilted language and there is enough of spectacular effect to please the eye. The play was presented with the following

CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Parthenia, Miss Charlotte Thompson
Acton, Myron's Wife, Mrs. C. Johnson
Theam, Miss Annie Montague
Ingomar, Mr. W. E. Sheridan
Alastor, Mr. W. E. Sheridan
Polydor, Mr. C. G. Craig
Timoreh, Mr. Isadore Davidson
Myron, Mr. Wm. Yerance
Myron, Mr. J. L. Wooderson

The qualities in Miss Thompson which charmed us in Jane Eyre were also present in her Parthenia, and naturally so, too, for in spite of the wide difference in the time and location of the two dramas they are strangely similar, and the natures of Jane Eyre and Parthenia, and of Lord Rochester and Ingomar are parallel as to passion and purpose. Archness and fearlessness, a bold, free spirit moulded and modified by warm and loving impulses, were depicted last evening with charming art by Miss Thompson as Parthenia. There was a naive and naturalness bereft of even the slightest suggestion of erudite or coarseness in her acting that pleased and never palled. Her success last evening was a success well earned by an intellectual appreciation of the character and an artistic presentation.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan was an ideal Ingomar. He looked the part and dressed it with barbaric splendor. The untutored but frank, truthful, brave and generous barbarian, tamed by the power of love, was painted in strong and glowing colors. A powerful physique, a resonant voice and an appreciative mind, are the natural advantages of this actor. Moulded by training and brought to perfection by experience, Mr. Sheridan's methods are thoroughly effective.

The support last evening was excellent. Mr. Davidson did some thoroughly good work as Polydor, while Mr. Wooderson, as Myron, gave that comedy part with great success. The play was handsomely mounted and was throughout an artistic success.

Mr. J. H. Hazleton informs us that among other attractions pronounced for Colorado Springs in the near future are the following: Helen Potter, Tom Keene, Edouin Sparks company, Rell's Uncle Tom's Cabin party, with bounds attached, Rice's Evangeline party and Salsbury troubadours, all of which are leading and popular combinations.

The Denver Zouaves have decided to give an excursion to Colorado Springs and Manitou on June 13th, and have extended an invitation to Company A. of this city to participate with them. The officers of the various state military organizations have also been invited to join them and take part in the festivities here and at Manitou.

Mr. Dan, Lamassney passed through the city on his way east yesterday. He says that the sale of the running horse Fuslade to Mr. B. C. Holly, of this city, is a bona fide one, and that the horse was sold for \$1,800.

From Tuesday's Daily.

"Sweeney has escaped and Geordie is not a coward."

Col. W. T. Holt, of Crested Butte, was in the city yesterday.

Judge Williams was called to Canon City yesterday on important legal business.

There will be a regular meeting of the Royal Arch Chapter this evening in Masonic hall.

The bill of exceptions in the Cauty case has not as yet been filed with the clerk of the supreme court.

Alderman Noble returned Sunday from a two weeks' absence spent on his ranch at Living Springs.

Prof Sheldon and family started yesterday for North Cambridge, Mass., where they will spend the summer.

Both the Matt France and W. S. Jackson hose companies gave exhibition runs on Tejon street last evening.

There are a larger number of guests at the Manitou hotels just at present than there was at this time last year.

Mr. Charles Brower, of Georgetown, has been appointed manager of the Colorado Telephone company's affairs in this city, in place of Mr. G. H. Bosworth, resigned.

Rev. W. S. Rudolph, of Canon City, and formerly a student of Colorado college, is in the city assisting the services now being held in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Mr. G. S. Robbins yesterday took charge of G. W. Turney's jewelry stock. He represents both the creditors and the mortgagee, and will dispose of the stock so as to benefit both.

Dr. J. W. Collins has been prevailed upon to remove his office to Pueblo, where he will in the future practice his profession. The doctor's family will continue to reside in this city.

Mr. D. S. Covert, the western correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, is spending a few days with his family in this city.

Peter Mariani yesterday received a large invoice of Whitman's renowned candles, which have been on the road for some time.

The Manitou Cottage, at Manitou, under the proprietorship of Mrs. H. M. Johnson is becoming quite a popular resort. It is located on the road leading from the soda to the iron spring.

Mr. J. H. Hazleton, the manager of the Opera House, contemplates a visit to New York for the purpose of securing dates for Colorado Springs with all the leading attractions.

Mr. F. M. Cooper, the college correspondent of the Mountaineer, left yesterday for his home in Paxton, Ill., where he will remain until the opening of the fall term in September.

Mr. A. D. Craig left Sunday morning for Leadville and the Gunnison country, where he will remain until the 15th inst. and then return to Pueblo and open up the hardware business.

The Hook and Ladder company are requested to meet this evening for practice at seven o'clock. Immediately following the practice run the company will hold their regular monthly meeting.

President Blanchard of the New York and Erie road, accompanied by a prominent party of eastern railroad men, spent Sunday and yesterday at Manitou. They came down from Denver on a special train.

Messrs. Crawford & Chase, the nurserymen, advertise for lady strawberry pickers. Their berries are now ripening rapidly and in a few days they will be able to supply the public with them through their agents, Messrs. Everlath & Taylor.

Mr. Wright Huntington, who was here with the Langrish company at the opening of the Opera House, arrived in the city yesterday to join the Sheridan company. Mr. Huntington is a right clever actor and an old San Francisco journalist.

Poll tax to the amount of eight hundred dollars has already been collected and turned into the city treasurer. Of this amount about \$400 was paid by work and the remainder in cash. About one-fifth of this amount was collected last year.

We desire to call the attention of some of our good sheep men to the advertisement of Colonel Holt in another column for ranch foreman. The position is a good one and affords a fine opening for some ambitious young man with the requisite qualifications for success.

Captain W. B. Tuttle, the stationer of the Denver and Rio Grande, started yesterday for his home in Philadelphia. We hear it from pretty good authority that the captain will double up while absent and when he returns he will bring with him one of the Quaker City's fairest daughters.

By orders received at the Colorado Springs postoffice yesterday all the eastern mail that accumulates in the office after the 11.35 a. m. train south has gone, is sent south on train No. 3 which passes through here at 11 o'clock p. m. This change hastens the departure of afternoon mail for the east by about twelve hours.

Messrs. A. N. Wheeler, H. S. Clement and P. J. Williams start on June 20th for California and Washington Territory. The two former go to assume the management of a company of Chinese jugglers, while the latter will accept a responsible position on the California bureau of colored emigration. We take pleasure in commending them to the courtesies of the poor house commissioners.

Hardly a day passes that we do not hear complaints concerning the boldness of the gamblers and bunco steers at the Pueblo depot. One gentleman estimated that over fifty of them congregated at the depot upon the arrival of each and every train, and in many instances unsuspecting passengers are cheated out of various sums of money. It is about time that the Pueblo authorities took some steps to suppress this evil.

ALMOST VACATION.

Only a Fortnight of Examinations Intervenes.

This week and next are the closing weeks of the spring term of the public schools of this city. The examinations will begin tomorrow and will continue until Friday of next week. Principal Parker has handed us the following schedule of examinations. For high school and grammar school the examinations will be as follows:

Wednesday, A. M. English literature, botany, 8th reading.
P. M. Geology, 7th general lessons.
Thursday, A. M. Astronomy, 6th language.
P. M. 7th spelling, 8th spelling.
Friday, A. M. 11th Latin, 6th general lessons.
P. M. 10th history, 7th and 8th grammar.
Monday, A. M. 6th geography, rhetoric.
P. M. 7th geography, 8th history.
Tuesday, A. M. 6th arithmetic, civil government.
P. M. 10th Latin, 7th arithmetic, 1st session.
Wednesday, A. M. 6th spelling, algebra.
P. M. 8th arithmetic, 1st session.
7th arithmetic, 2nd session.
Thursday, A. M. 6th reading, 8th arithmetic, 2nd session.
P. M. 10th arithmetic, 7th reading.
Friday, 10 A. M. Reports.
2 P. M. Graduating exercises.
For the intermediate grades the following schedule will be observed:
Friday, June 10. General lessons.
Saturday, June 11. Language.
Sunday, June 12. Geography.
Monday, June 13. 3rd and 5th Arithmetic.
Tuesday, June 14. A. M. 4th spelling, P. M. 4th reading.
Wednesday, June 15. A. M. 8th and 5th spelling, P. M. 3rd and 5th reading, 4th arithmetic.
Thursday, June 16. A. M. Reports given.
Friday, June 17. 10 A. M. Reports given.

ON THE WING.

From Breckenridge to Kokomo.

A Fine Field Still Open for the Prospector.

From the regular correspondent of the GAZETTE. LEADVILLE, June 5, 1881.—A trip from Breckenridge down the Blue to Frisco, and thence up Ten Mile creek to Kokomo, is sufficiently interesting to thoroughly divert one's attention from the discomforts of traveling by open stage. We left Breckenridge at five o'clock in the morning, the cool, crisp mountain air calling for the comfort of overcoats. For many miles the road was dry and hard and our bronchos treated us to their liveliest efforts. The Blue river extension of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad will have but few natural obstacles to overcome on this portion of its route. The survey stakes of the road were in sight for many miles down the valley. Placing mining has been successfully prosecuted for many years in this district. At intervals we could see the muddy waters rushing gleefully from their confinement in the flumes now actively working. Here and there we saw evidences of active prospecting, but on the whole were not impressed with the appearance of special enterprise in this direction. The scenery along this section of the Blue is not striking. The Park range on the left soon lowers its dignity and gives us an easy crossing from the Blue to Frisco, on Ten Mile creek.

Frisco is ten miles from Breckenridge and about sixteen from Kokomo. It is a fair little camp, with good prospects but without special activity at present. There are several promising mines in embryo close at hand, and it may be that later in the season a boom will strike the camp.

From Frisco up the creek to Kokomo the road is mostly in cañon. Here and there is a slight expansion into valley, but only at Wheeler's, eight miles from Frisco, is the opening sufficient to materially broaden the view. At this point we had a long vista up West Ten Mile creek, which, like the main stream, was much swollen by the melting snows. In many places along the route the water had trampled upon the road and rendered it almost impassable. The road is naturally rough, and in the winter very dangerous. We found no snow in the valley, but it was still resting along the heights on either side. The walls of the cañons are lofty and precipitous in places. The eye never tires of the varying pictures, now bright and cheery, with the glinting of sunlight on the snowy heights and dazzling water-falls, and now gloomy and stern in the shadows of the narrower gorges. The swollen creek itself had no feature of tameness; its roar was the wild music of nature, an inspiration befitting the scene.

Much of the route still affords a fine field for the prospector. In many places good mineral indications were apparent where no pick had scratched the ground. There is but little active work in progress until Jack mountain is reached near Kokomo. The tide will rush down the valley in time. At Wheeler a prospector showed me a fine specimen of carbonate of iron which he had found on virgin ground a little below. He was going down to trace up the vein.

At intervals we passed the tented railroad camps of the D. & R. G. Work is being pushed as rapidly as possible with the limited force of laborers attainable. Several patches of the road below Kokomo are already graded. The route is very difficult in places, and it seems doubtful whether a sufficient force can be secured to complete the grading to Breckenridge before October. The grade from Kokomo to Frisco will average over one hundred feet to the mile. The cañons seem to a non-professional almost impracticable for a railroad, but the Denver & Rio Grande would scale the mountain tops if necessary.

J. L. LOOMIS.

Mr. T. H. Barowsky, a prominent lawyer of New York City, representing the Bald Mountain Mining Company, has been visiting Mr. H. A. Wilson and expresses himself as particularly pleased with our city. He says "no matter where my business interests might be in the state my residence should be here," and this was uttered after having visited every important city in the state. Mr. Barowsky left yesterday for the Tin-Cup district, where he has some mining interests.

CITY COUNCIL.

Their Regular Monthly Meeting.

The city council convened in the council room, in union block, last evening, with Mayor Frisco in the chair, and present Aldermen Wilson, Walker, Hinebaugh and Noble. Only the usual routine of business was transacted, nothing special coming up before the meeting except the consideration of several petitions from citizens for the extension of water mains.

Messrs. J. W. Wanless, S. E. Sessions, J. L. Parker and others asked for the extension of the mains on Cache La Poudre, El Paso, Roger and Corona streets.

Messrs. E. F. Cone, I. F. Carous, J. S. Shadrick and others respectfully requested that they be residents of blocks 220, 230, 231 and 232, desiring such extensions of the water main, east on blue street, or south on Oak street, as their necessities may demand.

Henry Warner, James Carter and Mrs. Margaretta O asked for the extension of the pipes to block 238, a distance of 198 feet, they agreeing to take water and pay for the same. The board took no action in regard to the above petitions, but referred them to the committee on waterworks.

City Clerk McGowney stated that Mr. Scott's plumbing license had expired, and the council ordered its renewal.

The city clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for taping water mains.

The resignation of police officer H. S. Clement was received and accepted.

Alderman Wilson moved that a committee

consisting of the mayor and two aldermen be instructed to procure a suitable room for the exclusive use of the council, and purchase such furniture as may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of the board. The motion was carried and Mayor Frances selected Aldermen Wilson and Walker to act with him in the matter.

After auditing and allowing the usual monthly bills, a list of which is given below, the council adjourned.

Charles Walker	\$1.22
N. V. McNeil	8.55
Giddings & Stillman	86.92
S. N. Woods	2.50
John Pixley	5.80
A. J. Munson & Co.	13.50
A. N. Wheeler	7.25
Gas Co.	119.50
Ed. Casey	9.40
R. W. Bacon	4.00
R. H. Buckingham	5.00
A. J. Downing	0.50
Ed. Case	151.66
Garrett & Co.	49.00
Giles Crosby	79.05
Labor on ditches	105.75
Ed. Case	151.66
Rents	35.00
Salary water department	115.00
Plat. & Clifford	32.45
Dukes & Lee	8.00
A. A. McGowney	30.00

W. E. SHERIDAN.

A Short Season of Legitimate Drama Assured.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan, who has made such a favorable impression here, and whose reputation as a tragedian is national, remains in Colorado Springs this week rehearsing preparatory to a starting tour in the legitimate. Our citizens having learned this fact through the columns of the GAZETTE, have expressed a general desire to witness Mr. Sheridan in some of his great characterizations. This desire took shape yesterday and resulted in the following correspondence:

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 6th.

MR. W. E. SHERIDAN,

Dear Sir:—We the undersigned citizens of Colorado Springs, appreciating your great ability and reputation as a tragedian, take the liberty of requesting you to favor us with an opportunity of seeing you in some of your great creations before you leave our city. Hoping you will find it convenient to grant our request,

We remain yours respectfully,

MATT FRANCE,	W. M. STRICKLER,
E. J. EATON,	A. SUTTON,
J. H. BACON,	E. I. PRICE,
A. L. LAWTON,	THOS. C. PARRISH,
A. SAYEDORE,	W. S. JACKSON,
C. E. NICOLS,	D. J. MARTIN,
GEO. J. BULL,	J. E. HUNDELY,
A. S. WELCH,	L. C. DAVIS,
F. L. MAINTIN,	JAS. A. HART,
T. J. KELLOGG,	J. F. ATHERTON,
W. F. TILTON,	JACOB REED,
A. J. BLETSO,	R. G. PREERY,
WALT SMITH,	B. F. CHOWELL,
A. M. GOVSEY,	GEO. ROBBINS,
E. P. HOWERT & CO.,	H. A. TRUE,
M. W. EVERLETT,	S. B. WESTERFIELD,
F. D. TAYLOR,	H. T. O'BRIEN,
EDWIN F. WHEDON,	C. N. WEATHERBY,
B. L. TERRY,	DAN DUNN,
J. M. ELLISON,	J. F. HEWITT,
IRVING HOWERT,	A. RONGERS,
RUSSELL & ALEXAN-	CHAS. S. ZOBREST,
DER,	D. S. COVERT,
C. E. WHITE,	L. H. SHAPLESS,
EDWARDS HOWERTS,	C. E. FISHER,
HENRY LEB. WILLS,	and many others.

In response to the above Mr. Sheridan sent the following:

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 6th, 1881.

Messrs. Matt France, W. M. Stiecker, E. J. Eaton, J. H. Bacon and others:

GENTLEMEN:—Your esteemed favor of this date in which you do me the honor to request a few representations of legitimate roles before my departure, is received and it gives me great pleasure while appreciating the compliment extended to comply with your desires. As I must be in Leadville with my company on the 13th I can give but three impersonations, and these must necessarily be given the latter part of the week. I will therefore name Richelieu for Friday evening, The Merchant of Venice for Saturday afternoon and Louis XI for Saturday night.

Hoping you may not be disappointed in your anticipations, in an earnest desire to cater for your amusement, and thankful for recognition in the past, I have the honor to be Yours, very sincerely,

W. E. SHERIDAN.

RATES FOR WOOL.

Quotations for the Current Month in Philadelphia.

We have received the following circular giving the current rates for wool from Coates Brothers, wool merchants of Philadelphia: "The wool year has just closed. Old wool is well sold up and hardly enough left to make quotations. New wool is beginning to arrive from southern sections, but it is later than usual and markets are not established on it. It is therefore difficult to make quotations that may be reliable for any length of time. During the past few days there has been a better feeling in this market and fuller values have been obtained. This may be the result of a better trade in dry goods, or be occasioned by the scarcity of wool here, or perhaps because manufacturers and dealers in wool are now satisfied that they will not be able to buy of the growers as low as has been expected. The London auctions are progressing favorably, prices being well maintained on most descriptions. The prospect now seems to be that we shall have a good trade at fair prices throughout the coming summer."

COLORADO WOOL.

Medium and Fine, Choice	20/22
Average	20/22
Common and Quarter Blood	18/20
Course Carpet	17/18

ANOTHER HUGE MONOPOLY.

Consolidating the Canadian Telegraph with the Western Union.

MONTREAL, June 6.—Information was received last night that the proposition of the Montreal Telegraph company to merge with the Western Union Telegraph company, composed of Hon. J. Abbott and Andrew Allan, have arranged preliminaries with the Western Union which controls the Dominion Telegraph company for an amalgamation monopoly. The plan is to form a new company that will lease the two lines for ever. The Western Union guarantees 8 percent to the Montreal company and 6 to the Dominion; the Western Union to get half of all the earnings above these percentages, and the other money to go to the new company. This dodge is adopted to evade the act of parliament passed to prevent the amalgamation of these companies. Meetings of the shareholders of both companies will be called at once to ratify. This new piece of work by Jay Gould will cause a terrible outcry in Canada when made known.

LEADVILLE.

Rows and Rumors of Rows from the Carbonate Camp.

A Colonel Trounces a Major but Nobody Shot.

LEADVILLE, Col., June 6.—The Chronicle has an account of an affray that threw the city into an intense excitement this afternoon, the participants being Major S. F. Spencer, late democratic candidate for state senator, and Colonel J. B. Stone, chairman of the democratic county committee. The facts are that Spencer was standing in front of Cafery's saloon in conversation with Mr. Bohm, when Stone approached and with an offensive epithet struck him over the head with a cane. The blow laid open Spencer's forehead, and with a cry of pain and surprise he turned and started to run, Stone in pursuit, and striking him over the back. In a couple of bounds Spencer reached Dodge's drug store, and rushing behind the prescription case in the rear gained the back and ran up stairs to Justice Powers' office.

This was exactly the wrong direction as the idea had instantly occurred to Stone to plead guilty to assault and battery and pay a fine. Acting upon this, he ran up the front stairs about the same time Spencer ascended those in the rear, and they met again in the hall. Spencer made a remark about the assault being cowardly and Stone hit him again in the mouth. Friends interfered and Stone stepped into Powers' office and pleaded guilty to assault and battery and was fined five dollars and costs, which he paid. Immediately after wards officer Cuddihoe swore out another warrant for him on the charge of assault and battery and using loud, obscene and profane language. Upon this he was shortly afterwards arrested and bound over by Judge McDowell in the sum of two hundred dollars to answer.

The Chronicle reporter interviewed both combatants. Spencer, accounting for the animus of Stone, said: "I don't know unless it's a quarrel growing out of the election. Some of my friends charged him with selling me out. He assaulted me once before in Rucker's office with a stone."

"Is there any other reason?"

"Well, yes; I don't like to talk about it but it's just this. About three months ago I was in Denver I received a note from a lady requesting me to call at the Windsor hotel. I did so and she told me her name was Jennie Stone, that she was the wife of Colonel Stone. I didn't believe it and she produced a marriage license. She said Stone had deserted her and she only wanted to know where he was. I sent a telegram to Stone and never received an answer and never saw the woman again. That's all there is to it. I suppose he is married to that woman and don't want any one to hear of it."

Colonel Stone said, "Yes, I kicked him. I couldn't get at him very well but I kicked him as well as I could. I came up from Denver on purpose to whip the whelp. I got here about a week ago and this is the first time he has dared to show himself on the streets."

"What was the trouble about?"

"About his slandering me. My friends told me about it and I came right up to whip him. He slandered a lady friend of mine, the d—d pup, and I won't stand it. I knew Spencer in Texas as a thief and a scoundrel and he has been one ever since. I won't allow any man to talk about my lady friends."

"What was the other cause?"

"Just this. During the campaign we had two jollifications and I wouldn't let him speak at either one. I think in doing so I did my God and my country a service. If I had let him speak he wouldn't have got any votes at all. Almighty God was looking after the people when he didn't permit Spencer to be elected. For this reason he said I sold him out."

CANTY'S CASE.

Alleged Negligence and Procrastination of His Attorney.

DENVER, June 6.—The Times says: Saturday a delegation of Canty's friends called on Governor Pitkin to see if anything new could be done to bring the case into the supreme court. They stated they had contributed three hundred dollars to pay Canty's attorneys, and that nothing had been done for him since securing the respite of five weeks. The governor advised them to telegraph the attorney and learn why the respite was being allowed to slip away without any appearance in the convicted man's behalf in the supreme court. The advice was followed and an answer received that the papers are now being made out. It is therefore probable that they will be brought before the supreme judge this week as but 12 days yet remain, until the

DEAD IN HIS BED.

A Young Man Cuts His Throat.

The Whole Affair Wrapped in the Deepest Mystery.

Last evening about fifteen minutes after nine two gentlemen stepped into the editorial room of the GAZETTE and inquired who was the city coroner, and where he could be found. Upon being questioned as to who required the services of the coroner, he stated that a man who had for several days past been in the employ of Judge Corcoran, had committed suicide by cutting his throat.

A reporter of the GAZETTE at once proceeded to the residence of Judge Corcoran, on South Nevada avenue, where he learned the following particulars in the case. Late Friday morning a man, giving the name of John Gillette, called at Judge Corcoran's office, in Bennett Brothers' building, in search of employment, saying that he was ready and willing to do most anything. The judge seeing that the young man was earnest in what he was saying, told him that his wife was in need of a man to help her do some house cleaning, and if he was willing to accept that kind of work he would take him to the house. Gillette brightened up in the face when he ascertained that he could at least get temporary employment, and he seemed only too glad to accept Judge Corcoran's offer. He proceeded at once to Judge Corcoran's residence where he was given some light work about the house. It seems that previous to the time that he made application at Judge Corcoran's office for work, he had been boarding at the Empire house on Cascade avenue, also at the Spaulding house. Saturday evening last, after completing his work, Mrs. Corcoran offered to pay him for the services rendered, but Gillette refused to accept the money tendered him, saying that he considered his board sufficient remuneration for the work he had done. Mrs. Corcoran rather insisted on his taking the money, but he declined to do so. Early in the evening, Mrs. Corcoran, who was very well pleased with the way in which the young man acted and performed his work, told him that it was useless for him to be paying board at the hotel, and if he wished he could remove his trunk to the house, and remain there until he had secured some permanent employment. Gillette accepted this proposition and had his trunk removed from the hotel, but instead of placing it in the room set aside for his use he persisted in leaving it on the back porch, where it still remains. Mrs. Corcoran had upon several occasions noticed that Gillette was at times melancholy and indisposed, but as he was in poor health nothing was thought of it. Yesterday morning he complained of being unwell and had indicated that he would have to consult a physician, but did not do so. He was around the house as usual during the day, performing light chores and assisting Mrs. Corcoran in various ways.

About 5 o'clock last evening Gillette said that he felt tired and unwell, and asked Mrs. Corcoran if there was anything more for him to do; if not he would lay down for a while. Mrs. Corcoran remarked that she expected a little company of visitors in during the evening, and that she would want him to get some ice out of the cellar, but that she would call him when she wanted him. Instead of going to his room he remained around the house until 8 o'clock, at which time he brought a lamp into the sitting room, where the family with several friends were engaged in playing whist. As Gillette turned to leave the room one of the ladies complimented him on the excellent manner in which he had cleaned the lamp, which compliment he acknowledged with a pleasant smile as he closed the door. This was the last time that John Gillette was seen alive.

The family still continued at their game of whist, little thinking that in the room just above their heads John Gillette was lying in the agonies of death. Shortly before nine o'clock Mrs. Corcoran having need for the ice heretofore spoken of entered the kitchen and opening the door at the foot of the steps leading up to Gillette's room she called him by name but received no reply. Her calls were repeated several times with the same result, and seeing that the lamp was burning brightly in John's room, she ascended the stairs and entered the room thinking to awake him from his sound sleep. He was lying face downward and upon his cot with his clothes still on. Mrs. Corcoran stepped to the side of the cot and placing her hand upon his shoulder gave him a slight shake, at the same time calling him by name. Imagine her surprise when a glittering razor covered with blood slid from his hand upon the white pillow beneath his head.

One glance more told the story, for the pillow and sheet under his head were covered with blood. Mrs. Corcoran rushed to the room below and gave the alarm. For a moment all was consternation, and we can safely say that a game of whist never came to a more speedy conclusion. The gentlemen proceeded to the room above to ascertain for a certainty whether the man was really dead, as Mrs. Corcoran was so frightened at the ghastly sight that she did not wait to learn. Although the body was still warm, there was not the slightest movement of the heart or pulse.

Judge Corcoran and Captain Givens started out immediately with the intention of notifying the coroner, and called at the GAZETTE office as above stated. While at the residence of Judge Corcoran the GAZETTE reporter visited the room in which the dreadful deed had been committed and where the ghastly remains still laid. When first entering the room there was nothing that would convey the impression that anything unusual had happened. To the left of the door, as one entered, stood the cot on which the self-murderer lay, while to the left was a small table on which the lamp burned brightly. The dead man lay with his back to those who entered, and with the exception of the bloody

razor which lay in plain sight on the pillow at his head, not a trace of blood could be seen. Only by leaning over the remains could the horrors of the situation be realized. A large pool of blood had gathered upon the bed clothes, and more was trickling from a ghastly gash in the throat, extending almost from ear to ear. The features of the dead man pictured but little agony, and it was apparent that he had died comparatively easy.

Just as the reporter turned to leave the room he discovered a sheet of note paper upon which was some writing laying on the stand beneath the lamp. It proved to be a letter written by the deceased and the following is an exact copy:

COLORADO SPRINGS, 1881.
FRIEND OF COLORADO:—I've done no murder and no stealing, don't know what should be treated so. If I have said or sinned against god and men, god will forgive, but not men. Mr. Givens please send my money and clothes to my brother in Lafayette, Ind.

The letter contained no signature, and was written regardless of grammatical construction and spelling. Gillette is a native of Sweden and is about thirty years of age. He has two brothers living in Indiana, where he lived before coming to Colorado. The deceased was in the employ of Captain Givens on his ranch for several months, and the Captain says that he never had a more faithful or industrious man to work for him. An inquest will be held to-day.

From Wednesday's Daily.

THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE.

The Great Alpine Tunnel of Colorado.

GUNNISON CITY, June 2, 1881.

This country so far, yet so fascinating to the outside world, will soon be brought to its very doors. With mineral and agricultural lands second to none upon the American continent, we are destined in the near future to come proudly to the front as one of the best settled and best developed sections of Colorado. The advent of the railway will be the incentive to cause this desirable state of affairs which is sure to ensue. The South park road has already pushed its way from the capital of the state to near the summit of the backbone of the continent—11,500 feet above tide—through some of the most magnificent scenery in America, and in a few weeks more the workmen who have so long been toiling on either side of the range in the tunnel will be able to shake hands and converse with each other. Less than three hundred feet more of boring now remain to complete the tunnel which has been in progress day and night for the past two years. Work is still progressing satisfactorily on both ends of the tunnel, with several daily shifts. Nearly all the heavy grading is finished from Alpine to this city, except in a few places. Several gangs of men are working between Parlin's and the tunnel, and all the grading between Parlin's and here yet to be done can be finished in two weeks, ready for the ties and iron. The entire road bed between Alpine and Gunnison will be finished as soon as the tunnel is completed. All the ties are out, ready for distribution, along the entire line, as soon as it is in suitable condition for them. The distance from Gunnison to the end of the South Park track is about forty-five miles, and we expect soon to hear of some rapid track laying on this line. The company is working along quietly without making any noise, and before any of us are aware of it the whole line will be completed, and the cars running into this city.

Lon. Otto Mears, member of the Ute commission, who was recently here on his way to Los Pinos agency, stated that it is expected the Indians will all be removed in four to six weeks. If laid suitable for them can be obtained in Colorado, they will remain within our borders; if not, they will be settled on lands in Utah. The commission expects to take ten chiefs with them to pick out and locate the lands for the Indians. Fourteen companies of Uncle Sam's boys are now en route to Los Pinos, nine of infantry and five of cavalry, the whole in command of Gen. McKenzie, the renowned Indian fighter. The Utes must now go—peaceably if possible—if not, they will be turned over to Gen. McKenzie, who has sufficient number of men in his command to carry out the agreement to the letter.

From all parts of the county come most flattering reports as to discoveries and developments made upon mineral lands. During the past winter Elk Mountain Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining company have completed six hundred feet of tunneling and have cut several blind leads that look quite promising. The long tunnel, now in five hundred feet, is intended to cut the Silver Jewel and Palster Boy lodes. The former is expected to be reached by the middle of the present month and the latter by the middle of July, to reach which one hundred feet of cutting is still required. Both veins are looking nicely and show mineral of high grade. The tunnels will enable the company to work to advantage all the seasons of the year, and some rich developments will undoubtedly be made in that section during the present summer. In fine, the Gunnison country contains more than enough gold and silver to pay the national debt, and with proper development a showing will be made that must of necessity astonish the civilized world. Coal, iron and copper largely abound, and as the rails are thrown forward great manufacturing establishments amid flourishing towns and cities will spring up to add to our substantial advancement.

HOW HERSEE DIED.

He "Bobbed up Sorely" Once Too Often.

The Central City Register-Call says: The Soldene comic opera company left Georgetown by the early train for Central, this morning; while awaiting the up train for Central at the forks of the creek, a member of the company met his death, whether premeditated or not is a serious question.

Just as the up train for Georgetown had drawn up, Wm. Clive Hersee, one of the troupe, advanced out on the bridge, and meeting Miss Somerville, one of the lady members of the company, in a joose manner, did her

good-bye. Climbing over the railing of the bridge he jumped into the creek. The water is very high at present and the current very strong at this point. The alarm was given. It was evident from his struggles that he wished to reach the bank. He had on a linen duster at the time. He was carried rapidly down the stream, struggling violently, but never uttered a word. When about 200 yards below the station he managed to get his duster off, and made a desperate struggle, which a fresh force of the current struck him, and he was swept violently downward.

Several parties followed the body down the creek about a mile when it finally disappeared.

Mr. Hersee was the husband of Miss Maggie Duggan, also a member of the company. It is stated, but we do not vouch for the statement, that his domestic relations were not of the most congenial character; that he had frequent difficulties with his wife, who finally was forced to refuse to live with him. He was a man of irascible temper and sour disposition. They have one child.

The theory is that suicide was not premeditated but that mistaking the character of the creek, he endeavored to work upon his wife's feelings by a seeming desire for death. His body has not been found at the present writing.

A CLEVER PORTRAIT.

Picture of W. E. Sheridan as Richelieu. Last evening there was presented in the show window of F. E. Robinson, on the corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, one of the most clever portraits that we have ever seen. It was a picture of Mr. W. E. Sheridan in the character of Richelieu. The work is a good one, and reflects much credit upon the artist who has so truthfully represented the lineaments of the great actor.

EMOTIONAL INSANITY.

An Alleged Poem Composed by Lightning.

The night operator of the Western Union telegraph office was seized, last evening with an attack of poetry. He says that the brass band in the next room affected him in a very peculiar manner, and that he was compelled to express his feelings in rhythmic form. The poem which he handed to us trots along as follows:

Still so gently o'er me stealing,
Methinks I'll never forget the feeling,
When sitting in the twilight gloom
That hushed band begins to groan.
Receiving from a box relay
With wires crossed and spluttering away:
Just as I begin to pray
That terrible bug begins to bray,
Like the spirit of some departed mule,
Or a small boy turned away from school.
Heaven be kind and take the bass
From this cold world to a warmer place,
Where he may make a blessed relief
In weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.
And be in a place where there are no ladies,
A place named recently, with politeness, Hades.

Dramatic and Very Personal.

An interesting little item comes floating down from the secluded retreats of Canon City, which, with characteristic modesty, has prevented it from becoming known before. It seems that during the engagement of the Langrishe troupe in Colorado Springs, one of the company, who has since become a prominent manager (and is located less than a thousand miles from here) received during an entertainment in which he took a prominent part a large basket rich with floral gifts culled from the neighboring grocery, to which was attached a complimentary card with the donors' names. The reception was so unexpected that a maiden blush of embarrassment, the first ever seen there, mounted to the cheek of the favored disciple of the sock and buskin. He still preserves the card, and doubtless would, with much pressing, show it to interested beholders. For further particulars see card in Dramatic News.

Billy Le Roy's Brother.

Last week General Cameron received a letter from Iowa which sets at rest all question concerning the identity of the man hung with LeRoy by the promptly acting citizens of Del Norte. The letter is as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 25th is at hand and contents noted. In reply, I will say that Silas Pond a brother of Althor Pond, left this place on Saturday, April 9th, a few days previous to your arrival here. No one knows anything about where he went that I can learn. He was a man I should say five feet, ten inches in height; dark complexion and about twenty-eight years old. I also learned the initials of his name, S. P., were in India ink on his right arm. He came here last fall, and worked during the winter for a farmer near town. He was considered a good hand, civil, and not suspected of being a rough character or a bad man in any way.

I am now fully convinced that Billy LeRoy was here about that time and that his brother Silas left in company with him, and that the man, Sam Porter, who was lynched with Billy LeRoy at Del Norte, was no other than his brother Silas Pond.

I am heartily glad they are out of it way, though I am not in favor of Lynch law but in this case the citizens of that section of the country are certainly justified in the act. Should you get further light as to his identity, I should be pleased to hear from you.

Respectfully, etc. K.
General Cameron said, when the reporter had read the letter: "Now, when I was down in Del Norte, I examined the body of the fellow hung with Billy Le Roy, and I found upon his right forearm, marked in India ink, two hands gripped. Beneath them were the letters S. P. and then underneath, I saw the date, 1880, so I think this settles the fact of the identity of the second principal in the Del Norte lynching."

There will be a sweepstake trotting race at Terry's track, one week from next Saturday, in which several of our leading trotters will participate.
Since the discovery of paying mineral in the Eureka mine on Cheyenne mountain quite a number of mining locations have been filed with the county clerk. An old miner gave it as his opinion yesterday that some of the richest developments ever made in Colorado would be made in this vicinity within the next year.

TROUBLE ON THE BORDER.

White Outlaws Establish a Reign of Terror.

Well Armed and Well Mounted Desperadoes.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday prints the following about the troubles down south: "Yesterday our townsman John M. Waldron, Esq., returned from a somewhat extended trip in the southwestern portion of the state. Mr. Waldron informs us that an absolute reign of terror exists in the vicinity of Costilla, Amargo, Durango, Antonita, Chama and Pagosa Springs, owing to the presence of large numbers of armed desperadoes, who presumably belong to the Stockton and Allison gangs, and who it seems have recently turned themselves loose to plunder, rob, murder and outrage the innocent, hard working settlers of the country. The desperadoes are all well armed and well mounted, and their force is such that they absolutely defy the officers of the law. Stage coaches and pedestrians are held up on the public roads in broad daylight and compelled to shell out, and should the victim offer the least resistance he is shot down like a dog, and left to rot where he fell. When this sport grows monotonous, the worthies have a habit of riding into the principal towns and appropriating whatever strikes their fancy, whether it be a bank, a dry goods store, or a yard of mules. The consequences found to result from this regime of lawlessness are already visible. The residents there engaged in honest business are impoverished and terror-stricken, and but one of two alternatives is presented, either the lawless element must be subdued, or else decent people will be obliged to leave the country. Capital and immigration has been virtually suspended, and business of every description has received a serious drawback. Referring to these outrages the last number of the Alamosa Independent, says: 'Within the last week these parties have robbed several of our citizens, among others J. H. Voort, a merchant at Pagosa Springs, and are reliably informed that a large gang of these outlaws are now in this county, and if not properly apprehended we may experience the same baneful effects from their terrorism as complained of in Rio Arriba county, New Mexico. In fact the daring deeds of these outlaws have already deterred hundreds of people from settling in La Plata county and the western portion of this county. Sheriff Smith should take immediate steps to secure their arrest, and call upon the governor for all necessary assistance to effect it. The governor should also take hold of this matter without further notification than that contained in Governor Wallace's communication, as he is just as much bound to see that the law is obeyed as the sheriff, and more so in the present instance as the latter is powerless to cope with so strong a combination and order can only be restored by prompt and decisive action on the part of our state authorities.'

"There is little doubt that the devil has broke loose in the lower country, and our state authorities should lose no time in taking decisive measures. The reward offered for the apprehension of Allison and his gang is virtually a dead letter, as the law-abiding portion of the community are numerically unable to cope with the thieves, while the reward offered is not large enough to cover the necessary expenses even if this were. But one course remains, and that is for Governor Pitkin to organize a sufficient force of militia and send them into the field with instructions to hunt high and low, and stay there until every desperado is lodged in jail, or still better, spread out as a banquet on some side hill for the turkey buzzards. Owing to the vigorous measures instituted by Governor Wallace, of New Mexico, lawlessness is about checked in that territory, but as the principal criminals seem to have fled to Colorado for protection, we should forthwith organize and place them between two fires. The situation is growing desperate and admits of no delay. It is not the Ute, but the beetle-browed free-lunch vagabond desperado, who is raising a rumpus this time, and he should be promptly and effectually suppressed at the hands of the state militia. If there is any such thing as an emergency requiring their presence, that emergency seems to exist at the present writing in the southwestern portion of the state."

SHOT BUT NOT FATAALLY.

Mr. A. F. Goodrich of this City Has a Narrow Escape.

Mr. A. F. Goodrich, of this city, came very near losing his life yesterday at the hands of a desperado. Mr. Goodrich is now in Espanola, where he has a store, and to which place he often goes to look after his business. The first information of the shooting was received in this city yesterday morning by telegraph. The dispatch was addressed to Mr. H. A. True, of this city, and was sent by the agent of the Barlow & Sanderson Stage company at Espanola. The Mr. Cherry mentioned in the dispatch is a partner of Mr. Goodrich. The dispatch was as follows:

ESPAÑOLA, June 8th.
H. A. TRUE, Esq.—Send Cherry to Espanola. Goodrich is shot. Not dangerously. Desperadoes in town. CHARLES CALL.

A reporter of THE GAZETTE interviewed the conductor of the 4 o'clock train from the south yesterday afternoon, and obtained some further facts. The conductor had passed through Espanola and had learned the particulars of the affair.

It seems that Mr. Goodrich had had a man in his employ whom he had discharged for drunkenness. Yesterday morning the man came into the store accompanied by an accomplice, and pointing a revolver at Mr. Goodrich told him to hold up his hands. Mr. Goodrich declined to submit

himself to being robbed, and seizing a chair flung it at his late clerk's head. The man responded by firing his revolver and inflicting a flesh wound in Mr. Goodrich's abdomen. The two men then turned and fled. Mr. Goodrich firing a shot after them as they went, but missing them. He at once gave the alarm and the people turned out in pursuit of the would-be assassins and chased them down the railroad. They succeeded in overtaking the man who shot at Mr. Goodrich and they killed him. The other fellow made his escape.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. True received another dispatch from the station agent at Espanola, to the following effect:

ESPAÑOLA, June 8th.
H. A. TRUE, Esq.—Mr. Goodrich will be all right in a few days. He had a pretty close call, though. He is receiving good attendance. VAN SICKLE.

The many friends of Mr. Goodrich in this city will rejoice in his escape from assassination, and will heartily join in congratulating him on his good fortune.

MINING IN CHEYENNE.

Searching for Mineral in our Neighboring Mountain.

Cheyenne mountain has long been a field for prospectors who have scratched its surface without any very startling result. The mountain is certainly full of mineral, but the main lead has not yet been struck. A copy of THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, for December 9, 1876, has the following among its mining notes: "The few who have kept at work through the summer and fall on the gold and galena bearing veins discovered nearly a year ago on Cheyenne mountain and along the several branches of Cheyenne creek, are more than ever confident that depth alone is required to show that there are as rich and valuable mines in the vicinity of Colorado Springs as are found in any other portions of the state now celebrated for their mines. And we have put a number who left this in the spring for other districts, who are now back, more hopeful than ever from the experience and knowledge obtained in the districts to which they went of finding valuable mines here. Work is about to be resumed at Manitou and at other points along the mountains for the purpose of testing their worth."

ELEGANT REGALIA.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan's Wardrobe Attracting Much Attention.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan has the handsomest Shakespearean wardrobe that we have ever seen. Some parts of it are now on exhibition in the show window of Robinson's drug store. The window where these elegant costumes are displayed is the center of attraction. People stand before it and gaze upon the regalia of Louis the Eleventh, the scarlet of Richelieu and the kingly trappings of Macbeth. The wardrobe is really superb, and will repay a careful inspection. Mr. Sheridan has invested much money in dressing whatever classical parts he plays with historical accuracy. His make up is always correct and one takes a very valuable object lesson in history who sees Mr. Sheridan in the legitimate drama.

Those who love the creations of Shakespeare, and those who are pleased with elegant spectacular effects, will be fully satisfied during the engagement of Mr. Sheridan in society plays. We have never been required to say any severe words of Mr. Sheridan. He is a gentleman of intellect, which, joined with his physical gifts, makes him one of the tragedians whose names were never born to die.

Coroner's Verdict on the Suicide.

Coroner Stewart empanelled a jury yesterday morning to render a verdict on the death of James Gyllenstein, who committed suicide at Judge Cochran's residence on Tuesday night. After listening to the testimony of John Himebaugh, Judge Cochran and John Cochran, the jury rendered the following verdict:

STATE OF COLORADO,
El Paso County.
An inquisition holden at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, on the 8th day of June, 1881, before G. H. Stewart, coroner of said county, upon the dead body of John Gyllenstein, lying there dead, by the persons whose names are hereto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say that John Gyllenstein came to his death by a wound in his own hands while in a state of mental derangement. In testimony whereof the said persons have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

WILLIAM STARR, JOHN POTTER,
CLARK LAWTON, L. C. DANFORTH,
R. R. TAYLOR, C. T. BARTON.

Open Air Gospel Meetings.

An open air gospel meeting will be held this evening in front of the postoffice at 7:15, conducted by Walter Rudolph, the churches and singers of the city co-operating. Both ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. Service will not occupy more than 45 minutes.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending June 8th, 1881:

Murch, Charles	Baker, Miss E. A.
Mowley, Miss Gertrude	Burley, Miss E. A.
Paine, W. H.	Brookman, Laura
Pamphorn, Henry	Brown, G. T.
Powers, Henry	Clark, G. W.
Shawwood, James W.	Clyde, L. E.
Smith, George A.	Church, Fred
Stevens, Mrs. Emma	Dunn, J. F.
Thies, John	Gaylord, Cap.
Watts, William J.	Hurvey, E. H.
Worth, Col.	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

The Leadville agent of the Denver & Rio Grande reports that his ticket sales for that station during the month of May amounted to \$15,000. Mr. J. M. Ellison, our local agent, reports that he sold during the month of May \$11,000 worth of tickets, and checked nearly 1200 pieces of baggage. Thus it will be seen that our ticket business amounts to nearly as much as the Leadville business.

The Edouin Sparks company will be the attraction of the Opera House next week.

Messrs. Clemens & Russell have mounted O'Brien's darkey upon a new stone base.

The Matt Frazer Hose company made an excellent exhibition run on Tejon street last evening.

Mr. Jack Largish, the theatrical manager, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Leadville.

Mr. J. H. Hazleton, the manager of the Opera House, returned last evening from a business trip to Denver.

It appears that there is more travel on the night trains on the Denver and Rio Grande than there is on the day trains.

The D. & R. G. Base Ball club practice nightly on the vacant lots just east of the railroad offices on Huefano streets.

Mr. T. P. Buhell and wife, who have been spending some time in California and Washington territory, returned to the city yesterday.

Mr. Walter Bird, well known to many of our citizens, was quite seriously injured several days ago by being thrown from his horse.

No one should miss seeing Mr. W. E. Sheridan as Richelieu, at the Opera House to-morrow night. This is one of his strongest characters.

There will be a regular meeting of Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F. this evening. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. J. F. V. Skiff, city editor of the Denver Tribune, is sojourning for a few days at the Manitou house, Manitou. He is accompanied by his wife.

General W. J. Palmer, Hon. H. A. Risley and wife and Major Garner were among the passengers on the north bound express yesterday afternoon.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan's Shakespearean wardrobe, which is on exhibition in Robinson's show window, attracted considerable attention yesterday.

Colorado Springs is beginning to assume quite a metropolitan appearance with its network of telegraph and telephone wires stretching out in all directions.

After thoroughly investigating the case, District Attorney Ballinger very sensibly nolleed the indictment against the Buena Vista Herald. It seems to have been a malicious prosecution.

President Blanchard, of the Erie road, who, with a party of friends has been spending the past few days at Manitou, left yesterday in a special car attached to the morning express for the south.

The fine vacant property of Mr. Irving Hawberry, situated on the northwest corner of Tejon and Bijou streets, and fronting on Anceia place, was sold yesterday by Mr. F. G. Rowe to a gentleman from New York for the sum of \$4,500.

Oliver N. Ellsworth, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, entered into rest on June 8th, 1881, at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Funeral from the residence of Colonel Skinner, at 8 o'clock p. m. to-day (June 9).

We learned yesterday from a gentleman who was at the spring round-up of cattle in the mountains, that the cow boys found 107 dead cattle in and around an old log cabin in Summit Park. Fifty of the one hundred and seven were inside of the cabin.

"Celeste," the wonderful pianist and organist will give an entertainment at the Presbyterian church this evening. "Celeste" performs on the piano and organ separately, or both combined, with full musical facilities. Besides her classical display she will amuse by giving imitations of the harp, banjo, Irish bag pipes, etc.

The Union Pacific base ball club, of Omaha, Nebraska, have challenged the Denver & Rio Grande club to play a game of ball in this city on July 4th, and the D. & R. G. boys have accepted it. The game will probably be played at Terry's trotting course if suitable arrangements can be made. This promises to be one of the most exciting games ever played in Colorado, as both nines are constituted of excellent material.

The brother of John Gyllenstein, who committed suicide at Judge Cochran's on Tuesday night, has been telegraphed to as to what disposition should be made of the property of the deceased. Besides the trunk and satchel a pocket-book was found in the pocket of the deceased containing about \$6 in cash and a deposit check on the People's Bank of \$204.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Functional Derangements attendant upon Biliary. In 2-12 bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles \$4. Accredited Physicians and Chemists supply with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewar & Co., 46 Dey St. New York.

Take "Ash-Tonic" for increasing the strength, obtaining the effects of ability, and restoring healthy functions.

Castoria - 35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAURINMENT

For Sore Throat, Sore, Rheumatism, and all sorts of Pain or Heat.

From Friday's Daily.

Mrs. S. A. Shell left for Los Angeles, California, yesterday, via the Southern Pacific route.

We learn from pretty good authority that should the hanging of Cauty take place on the 17th it will be a private execution.

These are splendid nights for moonlight parties, but the young folks do not seem to be improving the opportunity.

The tourists are beginning to flock in quite rapidly and the hotel men both here and at Manitou are consequently happy.

Richelieu at the Opera House to-night with Mr. W. E. Sheridan in the title character, and supported by an excellent company.

Do the citizens of Colorado Springs intend to celebrate the Fourth of July? If so, some steps should be taken at once in the matter.

The regular monthly meeting of the Matt Franco hose company will be held this evening. All members are requested to be present.

Judging from present prospects there will be a sharp contest between the hose companies for the silver trumpet on the Fourth of July.

Mr. H. A. True started on the morning express yesterday for Santa Fe and El Paso, New Mexico, expecting to remain absent about three weeks.

We have so far, escaped the customary spring freshets and washouts. Last year they occurred during the latter part of June and the first of July.

Messrs. Mahon Thatcher, Irving W. Stanton and Colonel Fitch of Pueblo, who have been spending several days at Manitou, returned to their homes yesterday.

No answer was received to the telegram sent to John Gyllenstom's brother in Indiana, and the owner is undecided as to what disposition to make of the property of the deceased.

The box sheet for Sheridan's opening night was placed before the public at E. P. Howell & Co.'s, at nine o'clock yesterday, and quite a large number of seats were disposed of.

The real estate market seems unusually active, and many of the most desirable vacant lots in the city are being bought up by those who contemplate building fine houses on them.

The store formerly occupied by A. Sutton & Co., has been leased by Johnson & Mayer for a meat market. Mr. Johnson, the senior member of the firm, has just severed a co-partnership with Mr. Brigham.

Sheriff Spangler, of Arapahoe county, passed on to the morning express yesterday on his way to the penitentiary at Canon City with a large number of persons convicted at the last term of the district court at Denver.

Mr. Charles Craig, the artist, has just completed a painting in oil of W. E. Sheridan, as Cardinal Richelieu. It was placed on exhibition in Robinson's drug store yesterday, and all who saw it pronounced it a splendid piece of workmanship.

It appears that there is a mineral belt extending from Silver Cliff to Golden, and on this belt considerable prospecting is being done in this vicinity. Some are working near Cheyenne mountain, while others are sinking shafts near Glen Eyrie.

Joe Mack, the manager of Haverly's Mastodon minstrels, is the captain of the Mastodon base ball nine which played a game with the Queen Citys at Denver yesterday. Mr. Mack will be remembered by many of the Colorado Springs people as the manager of the Chippewah Choir Pianore company which appeared here last summer. He is one of Haverly's pet managers.

Captain Graves, the proprietor of Pascoe's hotel and restaurant, is having many improvements made in and about his place of business. The dining room has been enlarged and is now in the hands of the decorator. Gas has been introduced into the building, and everything that could in the least add to the comfort of the guests has been done. The captain is thoroughly conversant with the hotel business, and will be found a clever and gentlemanly host.

Messrs. I. K. Funk & Co., publishers at Nos. 10 and 12 Day street, New York, have just issued from their press a revised edition of Mrs. H. C. Conant's Popular History of English Bible Translation. This work gives a complete history of Bible revision from the days of Wycliffe to the present time. Dr. J. Stanford Holmes says of this work: "It is interesting as a novel, and beyond all comparison the best work of the kind ever written." The book is issued in popular form and is sold for 50 cents in paper and \$1 in cloth.

Considerable interest seems to be manifested in the trotting race between some of our home horses at Terry's race course one week from to-morrow. The race will be mile heats, best two in three, for a purse of \$150; seventy-five to the first, fifty to the second, and twenty-five to third, owners to drive their own horses. The horses named for the race are: Harrison's "Flora," Hindley's "Baby," Jridge's "Wyoming Maid" and Taylor's "Spotswood," all of which have good records.

Some few days ago we stated that the Denver Zouaves would give an excursion to Manitou on June 15th, and that they had extended an invitation to Company A of this city to meet them at Manitou and participate in the festivities. At a recent meeting of Company A they decided to meet them at Manitou with a band of music and contribute as best they could to the entertainment of the Zouaves while there. One of the features of the day will be a complimentary dinner extended by Company A to the Zouaves and their military guests at the Manitou house.

By all means see Mr. W. E. Sheridan at the Opera House to-night in the character of Richelieu.

Mr. Parker Cauty's attorney was in the city yesterday preparing the bill of exceptions which will probably be filed with the clerk of the supreme court to-day. It is now thought by some that a *supercedas* will be granted by the supreme court which will still further defer the hanging of Cauty.

Sheriff Smith yesterday presented his very worthy deputy, Mr. L. C. Dana, with a handsome Hopkins & Allen revolver. The revolver is of the latest and most improved pattern and will be found a formidable weapon. Dana is as proud of the gift as a small boy would be of a new jack-knife, and Sheriff Smith knows who is deserving and who appreciates these gifts.

Strawberry Show.
The El Paso County Horticultural society proposes to have an exhibition of strawberries at its meeting on to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the council rooms. All growers of strawberries are invited to bring samples of their berries to the fair. A number of growers have agreed to contribute, and many varieties of berries will be on exhibition. The public are cordially invited to be present.

Day by day the disturbance in Ireland increases in magnitude. Our dispatches this morning are suggestive. The riots have not as yet assumed great proportions, but they are serious enough to cause general comment and alarm.

It is hardly possible that the report of a bribe being given of \$25,000 for a vote in favor of Depeew is true. In the first place it is a sum rarely given for such a favor, and secondly the one offering such a sum would hardly do so until sure of his man.

Annual Indian troubles have commenced. Another outbreak among the Utes is said to be only a question of time. Already, as our despatches relate, a body of Utes on the war path have been attacked and severely punished for their misdeeds. We can now see, perhaps, how the new Secretary of the Interior will decide the Indian question.

We are happy to announce that private executions are to take place in this city. It is right that this should be so. Our citizens are unanimous in favor of having hangings witnessed by only a few, or by those required by law to see that the sentence is carried into effect. In this question the GAZETTE has had its opinion strongly endorsed by the people of this and other cities, while the leading papers have unanimously agreed with us. We are sure that the decision of our sheriff will be considered a wise one.

The riots reported by desperadoes in Colorado are more disgraceful than those in Ireland. The Irish have cause for their acts; but in this state the misdeeds of a few outlaws who rob and murder it will have no cause, and they should be suppressed without mercy. Governor Pitkin owes it to the whole state to see that these cowardly offenders are hunted down and utterly annihilated. They are doing much to check our growth. They disturb and rob those who are adding to our wealth by honest labor, and they render property insecure and life uncertain. It is no time for half measures. They must go, or our new towns will become so unsafe that they will be deserted. A man hesitates to embark his fortune where danger lurks. The governor can command the gratitude of the people, irrespective of party, if he will only turn his attention to this subject, and with the force at his command run out every cur who renders life and property unsafe.

The policy of the czar is a mystery. Alexander constantly disappoints public expectation. When he ascended the throne many looked for a coldness between the royal families of Russia and England; and the retirement of Melekov and appointment of Ignatieff was supposed to mean the adoption of a stern repression policy. But again the world has been disappointed. And the policy of England is no less contradictory and mysterious in dealing with the Irish question. When the coercion act was passed it was naturally supposed that the lord lieutenant of Ireland would act with firmness and adopt severe and automatic measures. He certainly has the power under this and the Arms act to arrest indiscriminately, and yet the leaders of the land league and all other disturbers of public peace are hardly molested. It is true that a few are arrested, but there is not the wholesale suppression which was naturally expected. England certainly had the power to quell the disturbances in Ireland at once, but beyond a mere show of authority nothing is done.

QUEBEC.

Our despatches relate that a terrible conflagration has visited the romantic city of Quebec. It seems that the city proper has not been damaged, but the fire has consumed itself to the suburb of St. John. Quebec is the most important city, next to Montreal, in British North America. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The former comprises the walled city, with two suburbs, St. Louis and St. John, which extend southward and westward along the plateau upon which is the renowned citadel and monument to Wolfe. The St. John suburb consists of houses built mostly of wood. The streets are narrow, and it is likely that the loss will be severe, as the fire will encounter no serious obstacle.

It will be a matter of congratulation to all lovers of the old and the curious that the conflagration has not attacked the city proper. Whoever has visited Quebec will never forget its charms. It rests on a high plateau which rises from the water's edge. The houses of the old and new town cluster respectively on the top and sides of the elevation. High over the roof of the old town houses is the citadel. Looking from its broad walls a magnificent view spreads out at one's feet. Beautifully the ancient portions of the city with the quaint medieval streets and dwellings.

The river, broad, deep, placid and alive with ships of every nationality, is still deeper below. In the distance is Point Levi, reminding one of some foreign town, and presenting a scene of great activity. Still further beyond a glimpse is had of the famous falls of Montmorency. Quebec has been called the Gibraltar of America, and when first seen on approaching it from down the river, the name seems to have been well given. Had the fire of yesterday burned this reminder of the past, tourists would have lost a Mecca, and America one of its oldest, most interesting and most historic cities.

This is not the first time that Quebec has suffered from the effects of conflagrations. In 1845 nearly three thousand houses were destroyed, and the loss was estimated at eight millions of dollars. In 1862 and 1866 other fires did considerable injury, but it was thought that now the security was greater from the fact that the city was provided with an efficient fire department. But the sense of security seems to have been without foundation, for yesterday's fire demolished the department and held full carnival. The scenes were similar to those witnessed in Boston and Chicago, and nothing could be done to prevent the spreading of the flames. The utmost confusion is reported to have prevailed. The streets became blocked, and whatever aid the department might have rendered was hindered by the masses of curious and frightened spectators. Flames filled the streets, and lapped up the wooden houses in swift succession.

The latest despatches report that the fire is probably under control. It is hardly possible that much of the St. John suburb has been saved. Had it not been for the walls extending on either side of St. John's Gate, the houses of the walled portion of Quebec might have been destroyed. This would have been a still more serious calamity, for within these walls are some of the most interesting buildings the city contains. The cathedral of Notre Dame would have been the first to have suffered, and this edifice contains many valuable collections, while the University with its famous library would not perhaps have escaped.

The fire is not likely to interfere with the business of the city. The city wharves, custom house and the principal warehouses are untouched, they being all in the old town. Not will the loss fall upon the poorer classes. The suburb is principally inhabited by the well-to-do classes, and by the richer merchants. The calamity is not as bad as it might have been, and Quebec is to be congratulated upon the smallness of the loss even while it has the sympathy of the world for what it has suffered.

Newspapers in Mexico.
City of Mexico Correspondence, St. Louis Globe Democrat.
Time is not an element of news in a Mexican newspaper. In this country a live editor thinks that if news is good enough to publish it is good enough to keep, and a real good piece of news is as good at the end of two weeks as at the end of two hours, and he acts up to this idea. I was startled by the appearance of President Garfield's message in Spanish—four weeks after its delivery. No disrespect was meant to his excellency, for the message of President Gonzalez, which was delivered April 1, was published by one of the leading newspapers here in its monthly review of May 1.

In fact the American idea of news is unknown, and whatever news appears in the papers is of less importance than the political wisdom which fills the editorial columns, and from which the papers are supposed to be published. There are 14 daily newspapers in the city, and not one of them ever receives a special article from the outside world. The trouble to publish the dispatches sent here; some times several days pass without a single word from foreign lands, and when the dispatches come all those which come over the cable are addressed not to the newspapers which publish them, but to Don Ramon Guzman, the president of the cable company.

One occasion I called at a newspaper office to make a change in an article I had left for insertion in the next morning's issue. I called at four o'clock in the afternoon, and found two stout boys running off the edition on a cylinder hand-press. I asked them why they did not deliver the paper the same day it was printed, and they told me if I preferred I could get my paper in the evening. Now I have three of my morning papers delivered the morning before, and they seem to have pretty much the same news as the next morning's papers, as well as the same advertisements of last month's steamship.

This is the land of contradictions, and if the newspapers here are not a great success from the able editorial view. Their editors are scholars, poets, wits, duellists, men of the world, and nearly all of them congressmen. There is a natural fluency in the race and a tendency to politics, which accounts for the number of papers, each one of which has a half dozen editors and no reporter. It must be confessed that they write well and think clearly, and all that, but I have an idea that if there were less editorial intellect and more reportorial legs that even in Mexico a morning newspaper would not work off its edition on a hand press the evening before.

A Reminiscence of Andersonville.
Letter to Boston Herald.
On the 3d of July Wirtz saw indications of a general stampede and became alarmed. He knew that he and his bloodhounds were objects of detestation by the guard. He was never seen out at night, and never slept without a sentinel at his door. Such was the lack-zeal of those outside the stockade, when the 4th of July, 1864, dawned upon Andersonville. But it was noticeable at an early hour that there was more moving to and fro, and more talking among the prisoners.

Break by them was apprehended, and measures were taken to check it. A suspicious stillness of the hour at 11 a. m. was broken by the whining of a locomotive engine scudding through the pines in hot haste from the direction of Macon. Though drawing so train, that engine was laden with authority, which authority soon made itself heard, to the dismay of many who had mapped out routes overland for an early return to their homes in North Georgia. Major-General Howell Cobb, commander of the 8th military district of the southern confederacy, alighted from the engine, and was welcomed by General Winder and Captain Wirtz, who with an escort had been for an hour awaiting the distinguished arrival. The three chiefs marched half way down the line and halted. General Winder assumed command and ordered a low square to be formed in a vole just hasty enough to convey intensely of earnestness. General Cobb spoke as follows:

"Officers and Soldiers of the southern confederacy: If you are surprised to see me here to-day it is mine to confess a greater surprise that there should be deemed such a necessity for my presence. Can it be true that Georgians are deserting their posts in the face of a disarmed enemy? Can it be true that Georgians are refusing in the face of safety to guard the vanguard border within that den, whom your more valorous brothers have captured on a hundred bloody fields? Can it be true that there are Georgians here to-day who are ready to turn loose upon their mothers, sisters, daughters and wives that multitude of robbers who are panting for opportunities to burn and ravage our land, as they wander back to rejoin their comrades who are pressing us at every point?"

Just at that point in his speech from the prison enclosure there floated sounds of voices singing. Perhaps the speaker had only paused, to render more impressive by intervening a moment of silence his next following utterance; perhaps it was the remembrance of the glorious and tranquil days when he was high in the councils of the nation, whose sweet national ode was now being sung, that made him pause when, for the first time in years, he heard that chorus: "The star-spangled banner, O long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

As the chorus was ended the speaker resumed: "Is there a man here who would so fall of his duty? Hear me. I announce in your hearing—let no one be deceived by the hope of escape—the next and every other deserter, from this post, who is captured, will be immediately tried by a drumhead court-martial, executed on the spot, and I announce further that the commander of this post is fully invested with authority to carry this order into execution."

The last of these words were almost drowned by the sounds from the stockade, and turning to the post commander, General Cobb exclaimed: "Captain Wirtz, have the prisoners stop that noise." As Wirtz was moving off in a brief instant a sound grew tenfold louder than before, as from more than 30,000 voices swelling up from more than 30,000 hearts ready to burst from recollections of home and liberty and loved ones, swelled the chorus:

"The star-spangled banner, O long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

Involuntarily every head was turned, facing the direction whence came that musical roar. It was the sublimest, the most wildly thrilling outburst of song that ever fell on mortal ears. Even Wirtz, as if overwhelmed by the grand refrain, stood stock still until the end of the chorus, when General Cobb shouted sternly a repetition of his command to him, have the prisoners stop that noise.

For a minute then he essayed to continue his speech, until the chorus was a third time reached, when again his voice was drowned and this time by an artillery of song swelling pealing and booming—a deafening tornado of sound, melodiously attuned. The confederates in line stood still from astonishment, a guard upon the stockade wall, as if stunned, let fall his gun upon the inside. Yet, ere the echo had caught up the closing word, the thunderous voice began to repeat the lines, when a scene ensued which baffles pen portrayal. Poor cripples, with only one foot, left on which to stand caught at their neighbors and drew themselves upright; and lean, wasted frames, within an hour of dissolution, sprang like school boys from the burning sands erect, and waving their bony hands aloft until their hollow voices with enthusiasm in the glorious invocation.

The Revised Testament in the Lime-Kiln Club.
Detroit Free Press.
"I take pleasure in satisfaction," said the president as he held up a parcel, "in informing you a worthy citizen of Detroit, who does not care to have his name mentioned, has presented this revised edition of the Bible to the Lime-Kiln Club. We do not open our meetings with prayer, nor do we close by singing the doxology, but nevertheless I am sure this gift will be highly appreciated by all. Dar has his considerable talk in his club about (dis) revised edition. Some of you have got (dis) kind of purgatory has all been wiped out of an' he's enlarged twice over, an' I have heard others assert that it didn't for 'lyin', stealin', an' passin' off bad money. My friends, you are sadly mistaken. It is just as hot as ever, an' he's been in 'an' got any mo' room. In fact, I lookin' over some of the changes in 's night I selected a few paragraphs which have a general purin'. For instance, an' it is just as wicked as ever, wactemious as it was las' year or 'an' before an' de skeerer de erap de biggide wickedness."

"No change has been made in regard to loafin' around de streets. De loafer an' considered just as mean an' low as ever he was, an' I want to say my belief dat he will grow member in public estimation all de time."

"De telecommandments an' all down heah without change. Stealin' an' lyin' an' covetin' an' runnin' out nights an' considered just as bad as ever."

"I can find any paragraph in which men an' excused for payin' deir honest debts and supportin' deir families."

"I can't find a word in 'an' 'spected to sling on any perticular side, chicken littin', pollyticks, playin' de cards, de money, and hangin' around for drinkin', an' all sht low business an' considered member de ever. Fact is, I can't find any change wactemious which lets up on a man from betwixt plumb up an' down squar' an' honest wid de world. De change de word 'Hell' to 'Hades', but at de same time added to de strength de brimston an' de size de de pit, an' we want to keep right on in de straight path. If we would avoid it. Don't let any white man make up believe dat we's lost any Gospel by dis revision, or dat Peter or Paul or Moses have undergone any change of speert regardin' de ways of lyin' respectably an' dyin' honorably."

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

Ranches, Ranches.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

10 14 ft.

I expected to leave, and down which the cavalry approached; it was therefore impracticable to reach them. I was compelled to start in the opposite direction. As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my "raglan," a waterproof, light overcoat, without sleeves; it was subsequently found to be my wife's, so very like my own to be mistaken for it; as I started, my wife thoughtfully threw over my head and shoulders a shawl. I had gone perhaps twenty or thirty yards when a trooper galloped up and ordered me to halt and surrender, to which I gave a defiant answer, and, dropping the shawl and raglan from my shoulders, advanced toward him. He leveled his carbine at me, but I expected if he fired he would miss me, and my intention was in that event to put my hand under his foot, tumble him off on the other side, spring into his saddle and attempt to escape. My wife, who had been watching, when she saw the soldier aim his carbine at me, ran forward and threw her arms around me. Success depended on instantaneous action, and recognizing that the opportunity had been lost I turned back, and the morning being damp and chilly, passed on to a fire beyond the tent. Our pursuers had taken different roads, and approached our camp from opposite directions; they encountered each other and commenced firing, both supposing they had met our armed escort, and some casualties resulted from their conflict with an imaginary body of confederate troops. During the confusion, while attention was concentrated upon myself, except by those who were engaged in pillage, one of my aides, Colonel J. Taylor Wood, with Lieutenant Barnwell, walked off unobserved. His daring exploits on the sea had made him on the part of the federal government an object of special hostility, and rendered it quite proper that he should avail himself of every possible means of escape. Colonel Fritchard went over to the battle field, and I did not see him for a long time, surely more than an hour after my capture. He was subsequently claimed credit, in a conversation with me, for the forbearance shown by him in not shooting me when I refused to surrender.

Wilson and others have uttered many falsehoods in regard to my capture, which have been exposed in publications by persons there present—by Secretary Regan, by the members of my personal staff, and by the colored coachman, Jim Jones, which must have been convincing to all who were not given over to believe a lie. For this reason I will postpone to some other time and more appropriate place, any further notice of the story and its variations, all the spawn of a malignity that shames the civilization of the age. We were, when prisoners, subjected to petty pillage.

An Important Question.

From the Leadville Herald.
The Colorado Springs GAZETTE discusses a question which are long will be one of considerable local importance to us in Leadville also. It is the question whether the execution of criminals should be public or private. The execution of the two wretched men now lying under sentence of death in our county jail has been determined to take place in public, and so far the question, as far as Leadville is concerned, is settled. But it is sure to come up again in the future, for it would be too much to hope for that no more crimes will take place in the carbonate metropolis, and no more innocent blood spilt by the assassin's hand. The GAZETTE states truthfully that opinions on the subject are much divided. A large number of people think that by a public execution a great moral lesson is taught, and that the spectacle is such that many depraved people are deterred from crime when they observe the awful consequences. Others, however, contend a public execution only caters to the lowest and worst instincts of human nature.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

(The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.)

APPLES—	
Dried Alden.....	12@15c
Michigan sliced.....	10@12 1/2c
BRAN—	
Colorado.....	\$1 00@1 70 net.
BUTTER—	
Colorado ranch.....	30@35c
CRACKERS—	
Premium soda.....	10c
Oyster.....	12@14c
CHEESE—	
Per pound.....	20c
COFFEE—	
Rio.....	20@25c
Java roasted.....	15@20c
Mocha, washed.....	10c
EGGS—	
State, canned, per dozen.....	25c
March, per doz.....	30c
FLOUR—	
Per hundred.....	\$3 00@4 70
Black-wheat.....	60@70c
MEAT—	
Ham.....	12 1/2@15c
Dry salt.....	11@12 1/2c
Bacon.....	12@13 1/2c
Lard.....	14@16 1/2c
RICE—	
Sandwich Island.....	12c
Carolina.....	11@12 1/2c
SALT—	
Per barrel.....	\$1 25@1 40
SEGAR—	
Granulated.....	13@14c
Extra C.....	11@12 1/2c
STARCH—	
Pearl.....	8c
Silver Gloss.....	12@14c
SUGAR—	
Honey, per gallon.....	\$1 20
New Orleans.....	9@10c
Flour table.....	90@95c
TEA—	
Imperial.....	75@80c
Gunpowder.....	70@75c
Japan.....	65@70c
Black tea.....	50@55c
English Breakfast.....	75@80c
HAY—	
Feet upland.....	27 per ton
POULTRY—	
Per owl old.....	\$2 50@3 25
new.....	\$1 00@2 00

FOREMAN WANTED

FOR SHEEP RANCH.
Must have handled sheep successfully in Colorado and be a prompt, reliable business man. Family no objection if wife will cook. Salary \$200 per annum and found. Cook's wages additional to wife. Situation permanent. Apply to Holt Live Stock Co., Colorado Springs or to M. W. Jones, Sup't, at ranch. wt-11 ft

R. N. OLARK.
MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

W. M. WALKER,

Having purchased the entire stock and tools belonging to the Blacksmith Shop known to the public as Pixley & Webster's, on Pike's Peak Avenue, is now prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING,

ON SHORT NOTICE.

AT LIVING PRICES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

we 10 3m

G. S. BARNES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHELF

AND HEAVY

HARDWARE,

STOVES, &c.

Mechanics' Supplies in General.

Side-bar, End-spring, Open or Top

BUGGIES.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, &c.

Wool Sacks, Wool Twine,

Sheep Shears, &c.

Tejon Street.

we 28 ft

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Sheldon C. Hall, deceased.
The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Sheldon C. Hall, late of the county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of the county of El Paso, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the June term, on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate, or having claims against said estate, are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1881. wt-45 MRS. MARY HALL, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Joseph Hemenway, deceased.
The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph Hemenway, late of the county of Lyon and State of Kansas, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of the county of El Paso, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the June term, on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate, or having claims against said estate, are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1881. wt-45 ALVARO HEMENWAY, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, made at the May term thereof, A. D. 1881, shall offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 19th day of June, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., if the front lot of the corner house in Colorado Springs, Colo., the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Katharine Fechter, deceased, to-wit: Lot No. 10, block No. 10, in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 24, 1881. GEORGE FECHTER, Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Katharine Fechter, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the June Term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, George Fechter, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, to present my final settlement as such administrator, and pray the approval of the said Court, and will then and there place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be. Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 24, 1881. GEORGE FECHTER, Administrator of the estate of Katharine Fechter, deceased. wt-46

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of J. W. Pickett, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the June Term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, E. L. Pickett, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, to present my final settlement as such administrator, and pray the approval of the said Court, and will then and there place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be. Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 24, 1881. E. L. PICKETT, Administrator of the estate of J. W. Pickett, deceased. cwt-47

Animated Discussion of Flowers and Fruit.

"Yesterday afternoon about four hundred people gathered at the fair grounds to witness the event of speed. The interest and excitement ran unusually high, and betting was liberally indulged in on all sides; the pools, however, selling even.

"Messrs. W. L. Campbell, C. W. Wright and James N. Carlisle were chosen judges and S. B. DuBois was selected for starter. A few moments after 3 o'clock, the appointed hour for starting, the horses were called to the stand. Both came up in excellent trim, and from the spirit manifested by them and from the fact it was evident that the race would be a good one. Fusiade had a very light rider, an advantage that could not be

We noticed in the front yard of Mr. O. H. Peck's residence some of the handsomest columbines we have ever seen. There were two varieties, the *cerulea* and the *Chrysantha*, truly an edition of nature's book, in blue and gold. We learned from Mr. Peck that the plants were taken from Cheyenne Cañon two years ago and have greatly improved under cultivation. We counted upon a single plant yesterday more than two hundred buds and flowers. People in passing often stop to admire these beautiful flowers which are as beautiful as any fuschias that we have ever seen and are yet harder and to the manner born. Our citizens generally might take a hint from this very successful experiment of Mr. Peck's and adorn their door yards with native flowers. This matter of bringing under cultivation the native flowers and shrubs of Colorado should receive more attention in the future than it has in the past, and we call special attention to this instance for the purpose of encouraging others to go and do likewise.

Nothing, says the Parisian, could have been more absurd than the recent notorious duel between the Sicilian baron San Malato and the French Professor Pons, which occupied the attention of the Paris newspapers for several days. Pons, who is supposedly a vulgar fencing master, appears to have made deprecatory remarks with regard to San Malato's play during a fencing match. It was the duty of the professor to which he was then engaged, and he refused to have been silenced by Pons at that time. However, the master did not do his duty, and San Malato's undiminished satisfaction of Pons. Then there arose an interminable discussion about the choice of arms. The newspapers were full of articles. This and that boulevardier laid down the laws of honor, and at last the duels were arranged. According to what it seems is the dueling code in the rare case of professional fencers fighting, the seconds on each side are fencing masters. They appear to have been a little doubtful about their duties, and the strangely spelt letters of the names of the seconds of orthography. Finally the fight was arranged to take place at Vesinet racecourse, and after an hour's very pretty fencing San Malato was wounded in the arm, and San Malato

Administrator of the estate of Katharine Fecht
tax deceased

1891. MRS. S. B. PICKETT, Building Paper, Etc.

deceased, of the estate of J. W. Pickett
Office and Yard North Tejon street, corner Bl
Jou. Colorado Springs

**Missing
Issue(~~s~~)**

JUNE 18, 1881